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FROM WILMINGTON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER

Operations of the Fleet in Cape Fear River.

Two Hundred Rebel Torpedoes Sent Down Against the Fleet.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE OSCEOLA

THE TORPEDOES SUNK WITH MUSKETRY.

Capture of Fort Strong, and Passage of the Obstructions.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN, CAPE FEAR RIVER, Feb. 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated, and is in the possession of our troops. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, I pushed forward the gunboats up as far as the water would permit. The army pushed up at the same time on the right and left banks of the river. After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, I succeeded in getting the gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions, where the rebels had also sunk a barge steamer—the *North Eastern*. Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort. Now and then they would fire a shot, one of which struck the *Sassacus* below water-mark, and set her leaking badly. She was struck once or twice more, but met with no loss in men. That night (the 20th) the rebels sent down 200 floating torpedoes, but I had a strong force of picket-boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One got in the wheel of the *Osceola*, and blew her wheelhouse to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead inboard, and there was no damage to the hull. Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo-nets.

The next morning I spread two fishing nets across the river. Yesterday evening, Gen. Ames, with his division, moved within a short distance of the fort, and had a sharp encounter with the rebels. On hearing the musketry, and seeing where our troops were, I opened a rapid fire on the fort, and ere long the enemy's line and fort responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced. This morning we heard that Gen. Terry was within their works, and the road was clear to Wilmington. The *Montauk* could not get across the shoals without lightening, which was a work of some labor. I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong, and at 12 o'clock noon, to-day, we all fire a salute of thirty-five guns, this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

FROM THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Capture of Two Rebel Officers and Four Men.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

While the boat's crew of the U. S. steamer *Pequot*, under Acting Ensign Lama, was dragging her torpedoes in Cape Fear River, on the 19th inst., they came upon and captured a boat containing two officers and four men of the rebel navy.

During a recent attack on Fort Anderson, a boat of the *Senapee* capsized, and four men were drowned.

FROM CITY POINT.

Our Lines on the Right—Their Immense Strength—Closing-in upon Richmond—The Exchange of Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

A ride along our lines on the right amply repays any one who may chance to visit them, even after an absence of only a week or ten days. Everywhere strength is not only being added to what was apparently strong enough before, but, while attending to their protection, our men have a trick of looking after their solid comforts, and whole towns of beautiful and commodious log-huts spring up as if by magic, from the ground. Fort Brady and Fort Birney—formerly Fort Harrison,—look already as if they were capable of sustaining the combined attack of the whole of Lee's army; and whatever the desperation of the rebels may hereafter attempt, to escape out of the quandary that Grant has placed them in, madness itself can hardly dream of calculating upon even breaking through the adamantine walls of fortifications he has formed to hem them in. There are but two courses now open to Lee, both of them involving the annihilation of his army: either to remain where he is and be compelled to surrender, or to come out of his defences and meet his crushing Waterloo. The latter will probably be his course, and as every day is only making his case more desperate, the first open weather we have may probably see the most terrific fighting that the war has yet produced. However early or late the time he may select, he will find Grant and his rapidly converging armies ready to give the *coup de grace*.

The rebels are rejoicing exceedingly, as, indeed, is the whole North also, over the rapid exchange of prisoners now going on; but while our delight is confined to the fact that thousands of our brave men are being restored to their suffering and grieving families, and snatched from the jaws of Hell itself, we find the enemy exulting over the fact that we are restoring to them an army of fighting men, in return for the starved and broken down remnants of humanity which their hideous cruelties have left for us. The Richmond *Examiner* boasts that "the number of Confederates in the hands of the enemy, if reduced to privates, will, we learn, exceed forty thousand men." Nearly one thousand of our prisoners who had been, for long weary months, confined in Southern dens, came down the river to-day, on their way home, and at every landing and from every passing steamer cheers of congratulation welcome them again under the old flag. Those cheers were quite as musical to us as the "Farewell to the Star-Spangled Banner," with which, we are told, the returning rebels met their friends in Richmond.

Everything is quiet in this quarter, and is likely to continue so in the present condition of the weather.

J. R. HAMILTON.

Exchange of Prisoners—One Thousand Five Hundred Union Soldiers Released—Scenes at Deep Bottom—Sullenness of the Rebel Leaders—List of Officers Exchanged, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Feb. 20, 1865.

The scene at Aiken's Landing to-day, when some 1,500 of our brave and suffering fellows, from the infernal Libby Prison, found themselves once more under the protection of the good old flag, was one that every generous and loyal heart present will long remember. They left Libby at about 8 o'clock A. M., and were brought to a spot three miles from the landing, where they were handed over to us and marched down to the point of debarkation.

I am free to confess that, evident as were the traces to be found everywhere of hard treatment and insufficient food among them, this batch of prisoners did not compare, in wretchedness, with many I had seen before. We have become so accustomed to looking on the heartrending wrecks of humanity that the enemy have, for a long time past, been in the habit of returning to us, for the healthy, well-fed men we send them, that it is an actual relief when we find any of ours who have not been *quite* reduced to skeletons and hopeless wrecks. Of course there must be many among the men we saw to-day, upon whom death has already put his irrevocable signet,—men, but a few months ago, in the flush and strength of manhood, before sapped by unnatural treatment; but, among a large majority of those I saw to-day, there is every reason to *hope* for their being restored, after a spell of the care and comforts of home-life. One thing most noticeable among them was that every man was coughing. I really do not think I saw one in the crowd who was free from it, and such a hoarse noise, simultaneously proceeding from so many lungs, was quite painful to listen to. They were, for the most part, so poorly dressed, and in such parti-colored suits, that one might easily, at a distance, have mistaken them for rebel troops; but there was no mistaking those beaming, friendly countenances as soon as they were near enough for us to distinguish the wearers of those poor garments.

On arriving at the landing, they were transferred to the transports *George Washington*, *George Leary*, *George Weems*, *Winonah* and *New-York*, which were soon gaily steaming down the river with their delighted freight, all apparently striving to see which could convey them quickest to their long-coveted destination. As they came steaming past Deep Bottom—one following close upon another—the scene was most beautiful, and the lovely spring-like day added additional charms. At Aiken's Landing we found the active Relief Agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, Mr. G. A. Williams, already at his post with all necessary appliances, and, to insure no lack of supply, Capt. Isaac Harris, executive officer, had sent up their tug *Potomac* from City Point, with additional stores of food and clothing.

To tell what these prisoners have experienced in their prison-life would be only to go over the oft-repeated story of vengeance and brutality which civilized ears have already heard, *ad nauseam*. Libby is *now*, however, beginning to have some little palliation for putting our people upon small rations, because they are being puzzled how to get supplies for their own; and what our men tell us, in this respect, is fully corroborated by every deserter who comes into our lines. If this was so before, what will it be now, with Columbia and Charleston fallen, and the victorious legions of Sherman steadily advancing to cut off every possible avenue of supply from the rebel capital? We can readily imagine why you will find in all your Richmond papers of to-day loud complaints against their War Department for telling them "they have no news from South Carolina," when you will have already learnt, from our own resources, that the cradle of the rebellion—Charleston—is to-day as much in our possession as City Point itself. It is really puzzling to conceive what Jeff. Davis can and will now do, in his dreadful extremity. Glancing backward at the ineffaceable horrors of his past, and forward to the utter hopelessness of his future, I can imagine him exclaiming, in the bitter anguish of Satan himself:

"Which way I turn is hell. myself am hell;
And in the lowest deep a lower deep,
Still threatening to devour me, opens wide,
To which the hell I suffer seems a heaven."

Through the kindness of one of the prisoners, Second Lieut. J. W. Barclay, Co. C., Fourteenth Penn. cavalry, I am enabled to send you a list of the officers who came down to-day. Capt. Daniel Purdy, of the One Hundred and fifty-fifth New York, who was to have accompanied them, died last night at the Libby prison hospital. Much sympathy is expressed among all the men for poor Graham, who was denied his freedom at the last moment. It appears that he was formerly in the Confederate service, and served his full term, when they refused to release him and he entered the Federal service. He was taken prisoner at Leesburg, the 9th of December, and put in the Libby. Some three weeks ago a party who came in to examine the prisoners closely, detected him, and last night his name was stricken from the list of those to be exchanged.

J. R. HAMILTON.

List of Exchanged Officers.

Frank Sanders, 1st Lt 118th N Y.	D C Stone, Capt 5th U S Col Cav.
G L Keyser, 2d Lt 195th Pa.	H G Stebbens, Capt 2d N Y Mtd Rif.
F R Carpenter, 2d Lt 8th Vt.	H C Newton, Capt 93d N Y.
Jas Boyle, 2d Lt 1st Pa Lt Art.	T C J Baily, Capt 17th U S
Ed O'Harra, 2d Lt 13th N Y Cav.	H S Lazarus, Capt 25th N Y Cav.
J G Lowery, 2d Lt 19th Wis.	J H Chipman, Capt 59th Mass.
J E Duff, 2d Lt 30th Mass.	H H Allen, Capt 21st Ohio.
John Cunningham, 2d Lt 170th N Y.	H A Wiley, Capt 204th N Y.
J W Barclay, 2d Lt 14th Pa Cav.	T A Kelly, Capt 99th Pa.
A C Lynch, 2d Lt 5th N Y Art.	E H Sawyer, Capt 4th N Y Cav.
Philanda Smith, 2d Lt 8th Ind.	M N Dickinson, 1st Lt 118th N Y.
J H Hagar, 2d Lt 7th Va Cav.	H O Wheeler, 1st Lt 1st Vt Cav.
Newton Reynolds, 2d Lt 3d R I Cav.	A L Moran, 1st Lt 53d Ky.
Robt Graham, 2d Lt Louden Co Rangers.	J A Devers, 1st Lt 21st Pa Cav.
G W Cutler, 2d Lt 11th Mich.	Henry Tipling, 1st Lt 2d N Y Mtd Rif.
M. Evans, 2d Lt 2d Y Mtd Rif.	Thos Alexander, 1st Lt 7th Wis.
P Kirkham, 2d Lt 2d Conn H Art.	Michael Quigley, 1st Lt 170th N Y.
W A Flint, 2d Lt 4th N Y H Art.	James Bowman, 1st Lt 2d Pa Res, (Adjt.)
J P Springer, 2d Lt 116th Pa.	G A Dickson, 1st Lt 1st D C Cav.
G Patchan, 2d Lt 69th N Y.	Daniel Giles, 1st Lt 4th N H.
T H Mumford, 2d Lt 2d Pa Art.	J S Walter, 1st Lt 13th Pa Cav.
E R Loomis, 2d Lt 8th N Y H Art	W W Murphy, 1st Lt 14th Pa Cav.
H Thayer, 2d Lt 5th Va Cav.	Jas McGune, 1st Lt 1st D C Cav.
L. Bogart, 2d Lt 191st Pa.	Wm Barnes, 1st Lt 4th N Y H Art.
G A Potter, 2d Lt 118th N Y.	Geo McClery, Sergt-Maj 8th N Y Cav.
A Blanchard, 2d Lt 35th Mass.	Peter Jenison, Corpl 8th N Y Cav.
W H Bickford, 2d Lt 8th N Y H Art.	W M Bogart, 8th N Y Cav.
W H Havens, 2d Lt 1st Conn Cav.	John B Brewer, Sergt 102d N Y.
C S Hanson, Col 37th Ky Mtd Inf.	Clayton Smith, 110th Pa.
R M Strong, Lt-Col 19th Wis	Wm Anderson, 6th N Y Cav.
H S Murry, Maj 124th N Y.	Jones Evans, 6th N Y Cav.
J A Cano, Capt 8th Ind.	W H Chambers, Mast U S N Brig.
J Jackson, Capt 14th Pa Cav.	T D Edwards, Act Ch Eng U S N Brig.
G W Kilmer, Capt 141st Pa.	C L Steever Eng U S N.
J McDowell, Capt 160th N Y.	J S Gay, Mast Mate U S N.
E E Bedee, Capt 12th N H.	F H Swan, A A Paymaster U S N.
C N Dagenfelt, Capt 12th Ohio Cav.	G C Schutz, A Mast U S N.
Orange Sells, Capt. 12th Ohio Cav.	W S Howarth, Ensign U S N.

Rebel Deserters.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The mail steamer, to-day, brought to Washington about one hundred and sixty rebel deserters. Desertions still continue in large numbers, but instead of coming into our lines at night, as heretofore, the rebel soldiers make their exit from before Petersburgh in broad day, bringing their guns with them. Comparatively few old men are among them and many are mere boys.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

ROGER A. PRYOR TO BE EXCHANGED.

President Lincoln, to-day, ordered the rebel ex-Gen. Roger A. Pryor to report immediately to Gen. Grant, at City Point, for exchange.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Gen. Saxton has been appointed Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, and Brevet-Gen. Littlefield Mustering Officer, in the Department of the South.

REBEL DESERTERS FOR THE WEEK.

For the week ending to-day, 624 rebel deserters have been received at Col. Ingraham's office from City Point.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

SENATOR WILLEY.

Mr. Van Winkle, of West Virginia, (Union,) presented the credentials of Waitman P. Willey, Senator elect from West Virginia, from the 4th of March, 1865, for the term of six years, which were read and filed.

NAVAL SOLICITOR AND JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

The bill to create the office of Solicitor and Judge-Advocate of the Navy Department was then taken up.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Union,) spoke against it, and Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) explained its provisions, and advocated it as a necessity, after which it was passed.

ART IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Union,) called up the House resolution to authorize Wm. H. Powell to paint a picture for the Capitol, at a cost not to exceed $25,000.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was sorry to feel compelled to oppose this measure. There was a time to weep and a time to laugh, and a time to patronize the fine arts. This was no time to spend $25,000 for the purchase of a picture. Our national debt was accumulating. Our soldiers were unpaid. Our citizens were being taxed to the utmost to sustain the Government in its struggle with the rebellion.

Pending the consideration of the question, the morning hour expired.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House Bill to provide, that in the measurement of the tonnage of ships, store-rooms and packing-rooms above the lower deck shall not be included, which was passed.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Union,) moved that the Senate take a recess at 4½ until 7 P. M., the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Trumbull was opposed to the motion, because he wished to press the Louisiana question to a vote as soon as possible. He asked for a division of the question before the Senate, first on taking the recess, and then on making the Bankrupt Bill the special order.

The motion to take a recess prevailed.

The question of making the Bankrupt Bill the special order, was decided in the negative—Yeas 17, nays 24.

THE LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.

The joint resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisiana was then taken up.

Mr. Sumner offered the following as a substitute for the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States, at the earliest practical moment, consistent with the common defence and the general welfare to reëstablish by act of Congress Republican Governments in those States where loyal Governments have been vacated by the existing rebellion, and thus to the full extent of their powers, fulfil the requirements of the Constitution, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government.

Resolved, That this important duty is imposed by the Constitution in express terms on the United States, and not on individuals, nor classes of individuals, nor any military commander, nor executive officer, and cannot be intrusted to any such persons, acting, it may be, for an oligarchical class, and in disregard of large numbers of loyal people; but it must be performed by the United States, represented by the President, and both Houses of Congress acting for the whole people thereof.

Resolved, That in determining the extent of this duty, and in the absence of the precise definition of the term "republican form of Government," we cannot err if, when called to perform this guarantee under the Constitution, we adopt the self-evident truth of the Declaration of Independence as our rule, and insist that in every reëstablished State the consent of the governed shall be the only foundation of Government, and all men shall be equal before the law.

Resolved, That the independence of the Declaration of Independence, it is plain that any duty imposed by the Constitution must be performed in conformity with justice and reason, and in the light of existing facts; that, therefore, in the performance of this guarantee, there can be no power under the Constitution to disfranchise loyal people, or to recognize any such disfranchisement, especially when it may hand over the loyal majority to the Government the disloyal minority, nor can there be any power under the Constitution to discriminate in favor of the rebellion by admitting to the electoral franchise rebels who have forfeited all rights, and excluding loyal persons who have never forfeited any rights.

Resolved, That the United States, now called at a crisis of history to perform this guarantee, will fail in duty, under the Constitution, should they allow the reëstablishment of any State Government without proper safeguards for the rights of all citizens, and especially without making it impossible for rebels not in arms against the national Government to trample upon the rights of those who are now fighting the battle of the Union.

Resolved, That the path of justice is also the path of peace, and that for the sake of peace it is better to obey the Constitution, and in conformity with its requirements in the performance of the guarantee to reëstablish State Governments by the consent of the governed and the equality of all persons before the law, to the end that the foundations thereof may be permanent, and that no loyal majorities may be again overthrown or ruled by any oligarchic class.

Resolved, That a government founded on military power, or having its origin in military orders, cannot be a representative form of government, according to the requirements of the Constitution; and that its recognition will be contrary not only to the Constitution, but also to that essential principle of our Government, which, in the language of Jefferson, establishes the supremacy of the civil over the military authority.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Union,) spoke at length against the proposition of the Judiciary Committee, arguing that the State Government of Louisiana was the government of but a fraction of the people of that State, and would not exist if not sustained by military power.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Dem.,) took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Howard's speech, and delivered a lengthy address in favor of the resolution as it came from the Committee on the Judiciary.

At 4½ P. M. the Senate adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. Hendricks called up a resolution to pay Cobb & Co., of Indiana, for several barge loads of hay destroyed by military authority during the Morgan raid, to prevent Morgan from using the barges to cross the Ohio River.

Mr. Sherman said this was only one of a thousand claims of a similar kind which citizens of Ohio and other States might press before the Senate. There had been hundreds of horses taken from the people of Ohio during that raid. It would be unjust to take up this single case without providing for thousands of others, which the Government was not prepared to adjust.

Mr. Trumbull was of the same opinion as Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Foster moved to refer the case to the Court of Claims.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Mr. Trumbull moved to postpone the above subject and take up the Louisiana question.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment to the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, as follows:

Provided, That this shall not take effect upon the fundamental condition that within the State there shall be no denial of the electoral franchise, or of any other rights, on account of color or race; but all persons shall be equal before the law, and the Legislature of the State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to this fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of such assent whenever the same shall be adopted, upon the receipt whereof he shall by proclamation announce the fact, whereupon and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, this joint resolution shall take effect.

Mr. Sumner—Upon this I call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Henderson—I move to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "race," the words "or sex."

Mr. Johnson, in replying to Mr. Sumner, said there was a bill before the Senate to incorporate a hotel company. Mr. Sumner ought to put a provision in it that no guest should be excluded on account of color.

Mr. Sumner.—Will you vote for it?

Mr. Johnson.—No; and I do not think the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) thinks I ought to vote for such a proposition; but I would patronize the hotel, especially if I should be accompanied there by the Senator. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wade, at 10 o'clock P. M., moved to postpone the further consideration of this subject until the first Monday in December, and upon this demanded the yeas and nays.

The question was decided in the negative.

The Senate then refused to adjourn by a vote of 12 to 19.

Mr. Howard moved to lay the subject on the table. This was decided in the negative by yeas, 12: nays, 18; the vote being the same as recorded above, with the exception of Mr. McDougal in the negative.

Mr. McDougal said that if volubility and wisdom were one, Mr. Sumner would be the wisest man in the world.

The motion of Mr. Sumner's was lost by a vote of 12 to 18.

Mr. Riddle moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Trumbull was willing to adjourn, if there could be an understanding that this resolution would be taken up on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Sumner said that Mr. Trumbull's course reminded him of the threat of an English officer to cram the Stamp Act down the throats of the American people. He (Trumbull) seems determined to cram the resolution down the throats of the Senate.

Mr. Doolittle wished that the whole country could witness the scene in the Senate to-night. Five of its members who usually supported the Administration were uniting with the opposition to defeat the will of eighteen who had always voted with the Administration. This was an act of usurpation.

The Senate then, at 11.45 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.

AN INDEMNITY BILL.

The House passed the bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars as indemnity to Ambrose Morrison, for his real estate in Nashville, taken by the military authorities as necessary for the defence of that city. [A proviso was appended, that this relief is not to be considered a precedent for other similar claims.]

EXTENSION OF A PATENT.

The House passed the bill for the extension to Josiah Copeland of the patent for an improvement in boot crimps; and laid on the table the bill to extend Jacobs' patent for dressing tree-nails or wooden nails made of locust wood, for fastening ship-timbers.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The House passed the resolution providing for printing one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of the report of the Agricultural Department for 1864, for distribution by members of the House, and fifteen thousand copies for the use of the Commissioner.

REIMBURSING MISSOURI.

The Senate bill, appropriating four million dollars to reimburse Missouri for moneys expended for the United States, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

ENLISTMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, (Union,) offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Ill., have been enlisted into our service, and credited to the quotas of one or more States; if so, how many have enlisted, and whether any of the said prisoners are still under guard at Rock Island.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Dem.,) suggested that the inquiry be made general.

Mr. Pike had no objection to this.

Mr. Ganson, of New-York, (Dem.,) asked whether bounties had been paid to such prisoners.

Mr. Pike replied he understood bounties had been paid to men who are still under guard.

The resolution, having been made general in its scope of inquiry, was passed.

COLORED PERSONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was passed, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether an order had been issued prohibiting persons of color from leaving the District of Columbia without a pass, and if so, whether the said order or regulation is still in force, and in that case, the Secretary of War furnish a copy of the order to the House with an explanation or reason for making the distinction.

The resolution was adopted.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

Mr. Ganson inquired of the gentleman from Ohio when the Committee on Military Affairs intend making a report on the subject of the Old Capitol Prison.

Mr. Schenck replied that the committee were now engaged in the examination of the testimony, which closed yesterday.

THE AMENDATORY ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Enrollment Bill.

Mr. Kernan, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing that hereafter the quotas shall, as near as possible, be in proportion to the population of the State. He said the present system led to the greatest favoritism and abuse.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment and said if it were adopted he would move to include ladies in the draft.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, (Union,) opposed Mr. Kernan's amendment as unjust.

Mr. Steele, of New-York, (Dem.,) said the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Schenck) ought to answer his colleague Mr. Kernan, instead of endeavoring to throw ridicule on the amendment.

The question was taken on Mr. Kernan's amendment, and it was disagreed to by a vote of 51 against 91.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, (Union,) offered an amendment, that a person who has been or may be drafted for one year, who furnishes an acceptable substitute for three years, shall be exempted from draft for that period. [Persons putting in substitutes for three years were exempted for only one year.]

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Schenck offered an amendment, that when it is shown that a principal has willfully put in an improper substitute, the principal shall take his place.

Mr. Stevens opposed the amendment, regarding it in substance the same as that rejected by the House yesterday. The Board of Enrollment examine all substitutes, and their determination should be conclusive.

Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) also opposed the amendment.

Mr. Schenck said it was different from the amendment rejected yesterday, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Thayer,) who was a good lawyer, should take the ground that, so far as the Government is concerned, it should not be released, even against fraud.

Mr. Thayer replied that nothing was more sophistical than the view of the gentleman concerning his remarks. Such a construction could only exist in the fertile brain of the gentleman.

Mr. Odell, of New-York, (Dem.,) saw no reason for enacting a new law, as there was already provision for guarding against the evils which the amendment proposed to remedy; but apart from this, the amendment would have the effect of shifting responsibility from the Government to the man who puts in a substitute. He noticed, with disapprobation, some remarks made by Mr. Schenck, reflecting on the majority of the Democratic side.

Mr. Schenck arose and repeated that he said the majority on that side voted against all amendments, and would vote against the bill itself. They did not want a draft.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) asked whether that was the only imputation the gentleman (Schenck) cast on the Democratic party?

Mr. Schenck replied that the gentleman would ascertain from his reported remarks.

Mr. Odell, resuming, remarked that the gentleman (Schenck) not only said the majority of the Democratic members would vote against the bill, but that the Democratic party had arrayed themselves against the Government with almost a united front.

Mr. Schenck—I did say so, and say it yet.

Mr. Kalbfleisch, of New-York, (Dem.,) rising from his seat, excitedly cried out, "It is false, and I will tell the gentleman (Schenck) so here or elsewhere."

When the confusion had somewhat subsided,

Mr. Odell resuming his remarks said: It is not the first time that the gentleman from Ohio (Schenck) had used such language against the Democratic party with which he (Odell,) acted.

Mr. Schenck, in his seat, exclaimed: You had better get out of bad company.

Mr. Odell again protested against such language being applied to the party with which he acted. It was not correct in fact. He objected to it, and for the further reason that it was giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

A VOICE—That is true.

Mr. Odell resuming: When such language as that which had been uttered by the gentleman (Schenck,) reached the Southern States, the inference would be that the North was divided.

Mr. Schenck, in his seat, remarked "not much."

Mr. Odell said that the language of the gentleman implied that more than one half of the Democrats of the North were enemies to the Government. Now he wanted no such record to go forth to the enemies of the country, and he (Odell,) had no hesitation in saying that the Democratic party from the beginning of the war had been earnestly solicitous to put down the rebellion. He hoped such strictures had been uttered here for the last time.

After further debate, the pending amendment was amended so as to require the principal to be notified in case of a *non compos mentis*, or other incompetent person, being placed in the army as a substitute, and holding the principal. The principal, however, is not to be held liable for his substitute, unless notice be furnished to the party within thirty days after the substitute has been mustered into the service.

Without further consideration of the subject, the House adjourned.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen. Johnston Restored to Command.

Indications of Sherman's Movements.

Charlotte, N. C., Under Martial Law.

THE QUESTION OF ARMING SLAVES.

Letter of Gen. Lee in Favor of the Project.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

GEN. JOHNSTON RESTORED TO COMMAND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 23.

We learned, officially, at a late hour last night, that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was yesterday ordered by the Government to report to Gen. Lee for duty. It is believed that Gen. Johnston will be immediately appointed to command the army in front of Sherman.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 23.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is to be restored to command. He has been ordered to report to Gen. Lee, the Commander-in-Chief, who will doubtless at once give to the Confederacy the benefit of Gen. Johnston's services in some appropriate sphere.

But a few months ago, it was apparently considered, at Richmond, that the affairs of the Confederacy were so flourishing, and its position so sure, that it could afford to do without one of the first military Commanders of the age, and consign him to civil life, in a species of disgrace, only to gratify the private feelings of the President. It was agreeable to feel that we were so rice in military genius; and that we could thus be certain of beating the Yankee invaders with one of our hands tied behind our backs. Events, however, have since occurred which compel the country to reflect, that how much soever we should be charmed to see Mr. Davis indulging himself in a darling spite, even at our expense, yet we could no longer afford it. Accordingly, public opinion has been expressed so loudly and clearly upon that matter as to put a stop at length to the dangerous recreation.

There will be rejoicing round many a hearth in the Confederacy when this news is heard. Especially there will be jubilee in the army, and the gallant remant of that once fine army of Tennessee, which has suffered most by the before-mentioned game, will now feel equal to double duty.

One reflection, however, will be sure to occur to all military people. No general can do efficient service in command of an army, unless he be sustained and supported by the confidence of his Government. One might now tremble for Gen. Johnston, but for the consideration that Gen. Lee is Commander-in-Chief; with large jurisdiction over the military affairs of the country, and, we trust, a resolute will to use that powder for our good.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

FROM CHARLOTTE, N. C.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 22.

Affairs are becoming interesting in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C., on account of the near approach of the enemy.

We take the two following paragraphs from the *Daily Bulletin*, of the 17th:

"On Wednesday night, our city was placed under martial law, comparatively speaking, and woe to the unfortunate wight who chanced to be stalking the earth after the ringing of the 9 o'clock bell.

Charlotte is now overrun with refugees. It is almost, if not quite, impossible to obtain shelter for those already here, and we hear that a large number of others are expected. Under these circumstances we think it nothing but right that those abroad, who may be fleeing from the enemy, should be made acquainted with the state of affairs here, in order that they may seek refuge elsewhere. Our citizens, we know, have done and will do all that they can to assist the unfortunate, be they rich or poor; but they are now once taxed, and we would therefore, in all kindness, advise those who may be leaving their homes to go to the country or some place other than Charlotte."

The *Bulletin* of Saturday, says:

"The South Carolinians must be a very gallant people to the ladies. Allah be praised for creating the dear creatures! On their retreat from Columbia they were accompanied by any number of good-looking young men. Well, we supposed the band-boxes must be cared for. Mars would surely be not so impolite as to interfere with a lady's escort! The ladies must be attended to."

NOTHING BUT RUMORS FROM SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 23.

There were many rumors in circulation yesterday relative to Sherman's movements, north of Columbia, and Schofield's, in the vicinity of Wilmington, which, in the absence of any official or other authentic advices, we think it useless to repeat.

WAR NEWS.

THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH LINES.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 23.

The Yankees wasted much powder yesterday firing salutes on the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, whose native State has been devastated, and the soil of the noble old Commonwealth he loved so well, watered with the blood of the descendants of his relatives and friends.

GRANT SAID TO BE REINFORCING SCHOFIELD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 23.

It is reported that Grant has shipped off 18,000 men from his army to combine with Schofield's forces, and coöperate with Sherman in his advance into North Carolina.

MOSBY'S MEN AT WORK.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 23.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Lee, was received at the War Department Tuesday night:

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

Maj. A. E. Richards, of Mosby's right, reports that on the 18th inst., with 38 men, he attacked a party of the enemy, 120 strong, of whom he killed and wounded 25. Among the wounded were a Major and Captain. He captured 64 prisoners and 90 horses. He had one man slightly wounded. R. E. LEE.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 23.

Among the returned prisoners who reached the city from Varma yesterday afternoon was our veteran naval hero Admiral Frank Buchanan. He looks as well as could be expected, and as defiant as ever. His presence will inspire new confidence and life into our gallant little navy, which, despite adverse circumstances, has borne itself gallantly during the present struggle. With Buchanan and Semmes in the right places at the right time, our ironclads cannot fail to give a good account of themselves.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

LETTER OF GEN. LEE.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 23d inst., contains the following important letter from the rebel Commander-in-Chief, embodying his views on the question of negro soldiers:

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES, Feb. 18, 1865.

Hon. E. Barksdale, House of Representatives, Richmond:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 12th inst., with reference to the employment of negroes as soldiers. *I think the measure not only expedient but necessary.* The enemy will certainly use them against us if he can get possession of them, and as his present numerical superiority will enable him to penetrate many parts of the country, I cannot see the wisdom of the policy *of holding them to await his arrival when we may by timely action and judicious management use them to arrest his progress: I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war without overtaxing its capacity and imposing great suffering upon our people*: and I believe we should provide resources for a protracted struggle, not merely for a battle or a campaign.

In answer to your second question, I can only say that, in my opinion, the negroes, under proper circumstances, *will make efficient soldiers. I think we could, at least, do as well with them as the enemy, and he attaches great importance to their assistance.* Under good officers and good instruction, I do not see why they should not become soldiers. *They possess all the physical qualifications, and their habits of obedience constitutes a good foundation for discipline.* They furnish a more promising material than many armies of which we read in history, which owed their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be freed. It would be neither just nor wise, in my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves. The best course to pursue, it seems to me, would be to call for such as are willing to come with the consent of their owners. An impressment or draft would not be likely to bring out the best class, and the use of coercion would make the measure distasteful to them and to their owners.

I have no doubt that if Congress would authorize their reception into service, and empower the President to call upon individuals or States for such as they are willing to contribute, with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming to enable us to try the experiment. If it prove successful, most of the objections to the measure would disappear, and if individuals still remained unwilling to send their negroes to the army, the force of public opinion in the States would soon bring about such legislation as would remove all obstacles. I think the matter should be left as far as possible to the people and to the States, which alone can legislate as the necessities of this particular service may require. As to the mode of organizing them, it should be left as free from restraint as possible. Experience will suggest the best course, and it would be inexpedient to trammel the subject with provisions that might, in the end, prevent the adoption of reforms suggested by actual trial.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

THE CRISIS—THE REMEDY.

From the Mobile Register.

When the people of the Sovereign States constituting this Southern Confederacy dissolved the bonds which united them to the old Government of the Union, they resolved at every sacrifice of property and of life to maintain the position of independent sovereignty which they had solemnly assumed. With a constancy that has challenged the admiration of mankind, and enlisted the sympathies of the good in every land, yet has so far drawn to them no material support, this people have made good their pledge, and have for four years struggled through privation and suffering, and sorrow and death, toward the attainment of their priceless object. To-day, after all our sacrifices, we find ourselves still sorely beset and hard pressed by our enemies, and the crisis of the war, to all intelligent observers, near its culminating point. The next Spring and Summer campaign will settle the question of our independence or subjugation. There is great danger. It would be wicked to deceive others, it is unwise to deny the truth to ourselves. But look the peril fairly and squarely in the face, and do what becomes us as men loving freedom, and worthy of it, to avert it. Nothing is more certain than that, (without providential interference,) if we drift on to this culminating crisis of the struggle, with our present resources, next Summer will see us stripped of our capital; Virginia and all our seaports lost, and the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia largely occupied by hostile armies. Sherman is unquestionably bent on cooperation with Grant to force Lee from Richmond. If the news from Tennessee is true, Gen. Hood will be forced by overpowering numbers down to the Gulf or the Atlantic. *Our armies in the East and West will be cooped up within narrow limits, incapable of feeding themselves, and will break up into guerrilla bands, from the necessities of subsistence.* In this way, we grant that the war could be carried on for years, at ruinous expense to the North, *but at more ruinous sacrifice to the South. In the foreground of this picture of national military disaster, we shall not fail to discover, torn up root and branch, the institution of domestic slavery—nay, it will be an element of strength against us, for the policy of our enemies will be to enlist every able-bodied negro into his armies of subjugation.* Drift on as we are now doing, and we tell our countrymen that this is the prospect which, in all human and military probability, awaits them in the near future. How meet and avert the fearful danger that stares us in the face? Is there any way? There is. We are pledged to sacrifice all of property and life to honor and freedom. The time has come to test our firmness and steadfast constancy to this great vow.

The need of the hour is plain. We want more men with muskets in their hands, to equalize the struggle with our enemies. We shall be told that we have the men and that they are already component parts of the army, and that if they were all at their posts of duty in the front, we should require no more. All true; but they are not at their posts. A hundred thousand of them are stragglers, skulkers and absentees on one plea or another, while the thin ranks of their brothers in arms are alone bearing the brunt of the fight. *Congress and the press, the War Department and the Generals, the commandants of posts and the provost-guards, have in vain sought to return these absentees to their commands.* These efforts have only proved partially successful, and there is no present prospect of a better result. Meanwhile, there is no time to be lost.

The enemy feels deeply the importance of bringing the war to a speedy close, and he is pressing us with all his power to effect that object before the financial convulsion, which he sees before him, shall intervene to break his wicked power and blast his wicked hopes. To oppose this present and desperate activity, we have immediate call for troops. Give Lee 40,000 more men, and he can save the capital, save Virginia, and defeat the combined force and strategy of both Grant and Sherman. Give to the Tennessee army a like reinforcement, and the tide of invasion from the West can be staid, and Tennessee and Kentucky redeemed. *Where are the men to come from? Our enemies have answered the question and pointed out to us the fields in which to recruit.* Already they have marshalled 200,000 of our slaves against us, while a wise forecast would have secured them to fight for instead of against us. They are to be found in that mass of blood and bone which belongs to the soil, and constitutes the able bodied of the slave population.

With such resources, and pressed as we are, is it not folly to hesitate to avail of it, and fill up our depleted army with this strong and fresh material? Men differ as to the policy; *but who can deny that if we do not use our servants to fight for their masters, with a guarantee of their freedom, our enemies will so use them against us with the same guarantee?* This is the irrefutable answer to all objections to the policy. We must choose between their fighting for us or against us, for if we drift along with our present resources, it will not be many months before the enemy will overrun territory enough to enable him to double the number of the negro troops in his armies. Men differ, we say, on this question, and differ radically. It is a matter of honest opinion on either side, and yet one side must be wrong. *Why not test the question by actual experiment, and at once enlist 75,000 negroes to fill up the regiments as now organized?* Give the Colonels of regiments the power to recruit volunteer negroes on the public guarantee that if they serve faithfully, they become free.

Hold out the same inducement to Southern negroes in the Yankee armies, and make the offer of freedom from their masters on the conclusion of the war. If this experiment does not succeed, and affirm the judgment of those who most erroneously believe that they would desert to the enemy because they prefer to fight on that side, the plan will have failed and must be abandoned. *If, however, as we believe,* it shall succeed, then the way is open to us to put 300,000 men in the field, drive the Federal armies from our soil and conclude the war. The negroes in the Yankee army are notoriously disgusted with that service. They have found out the mockery of the liberty the Yankees have offered them. They are treated like dogs, and made to bear the blunt of slaughter. Like every people, they have home attachments, and it is in human nature that they should prefer to fight for real liberty at home, rather than enjoy a doubtful freedom in a foreign land and in an uncongenial climate. We have no doubt of the success of the experiment. If there were doubts, it presses upon us as an overruling military necessity. We must have more men, or we must yield to the horrible alternative of being overrun in the coming Spring and Summer.

It is folly to talk about its being the entering wedge of universal emancipation. Even should this be

true, it is better than to confront both our subjugation and emancipation. *For if we are conquered, slavery is dead, and to secure our freedom and independence, we must, whenever it becomes necessary, to lay the institution itself on the altar of sacrific.* We have registered the solemn vow to give all of property for honor and independence. Slaves are but property, and these should be given up whenever the country demands the sacrifice. *It is not a question of taste and of preference, but one of dire necessity—a choice of fearful evils.* Will you sacrifice your property to liberty, or will you wait six months and have both property and liberty wrested from you? We have no time to lose. The question presses for a solution. We have dallied with it already too long. *Our fate is cast upon the hazard of a die*; we must be up and doing to be saved, otherwise the harvest will have passed and the Summer ended, and we be lost from the fatal apathy that could not be roused to seize the moment of golden opportunity, and rise to the height of a momentous crisis. This grand sacrifice of wealth and traditionary prepossession to freedom would at once thaw the icy hearts of foreign nations, and warm them to active sympathy in our struggle to attain it. It would come like a stunning thunderbolt upon the heads of our enemies, disarm the dominant Black Republican party of the most dangerous weapon employed against us, and astound and paralyze the whole North.

We implore our brethren of the press, and the constituted authorities, to give this vital subject their immediate and solemn consideration. Turn it over, and scan it in every light, and tell us, does it not press upon us as an overwhelming war necessity? No matter what were your opinions before this war began, or even a year or six months ago; how does it stand now in its relations to the grand issue of this war—the liberties of us white men and women, and of our children after us? We live in times when the revolutions of years are compressed into the limits of weeks and days, and hours. The experience of the last two months has shed a baleful light on our situation; it teaches us new duties, and demands new, and greater, and holier sacrifices. Do not reject it, then, because the proposition is new and startling. Is it necessary? Does a sacred cause demand it? Is your freedom dearer than your slave property?

Men's minds have for some time been busy with this question—our own among them. *We have already, more than a year ago, declared that whenever the cause required it, we were ready to call upon the military force of the black population. That time has arrived; the crisis is here; and we cry aloud, in the name of God and our country, let the sacrifice we are called upon to make be nobly, solemnly and sublimely laid upon the altar.*

VIEWS OF BRIG.-GEN. SHOUP.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes a long paper, written by Brig. Gen. SHOUP, arguing in favor of arming negroes. After stating that the subject has engaged his earnest attention from the very beginning of the war, Gen. S. says:

"NAPOLEON delares as a maxim, that the 'first quality of a soldier is the power to endure hardships and fatigue.' It will not be denied, I take it, that the negro possesses this element in the highest degree. The common opinion is, that courage is the highest quality, and as if to meet that opinion, NAPOLEON goes on to say, in the same maxim, 'courage is altogether secondary.' It is to be understood, of course, that he here speaks of the private soldier.

There is no necessity to make anything but a private soldier of the negro. The officers and non-commissioned officers should be taken from the most gallant and meritorious officers and soldiers of the army. Thus to put a hundred thousand troops in the field would require (say) ten thousand whites. In these ten thousand would reside the intelligence and courage of the whole. They would be, in some sort, the head or brains, while the negro would constitute corporeal parts. Since these could be selected of the most superior character, we should be able to produce, in a marvelously short space, the most superior troops. Discipline could be made perfect, since the distinction between the several orders would be so entirely marked.

But it is alleged by those who oppose the measure, and here seems to lie the greatest difficulty, that they will not fight in our cause. Here again let us go to that highest of all authorities—NAPOLEON. He says in one of his maxims of war, "a good general, good officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, good instruction and strict discipline, make good troops without regard to the cause in which they fight." By "cause" we are to understand the particular sentiments or preferences of the troops. This is the broadest and most positive enunciation of a principle which goes to the very foundation of the whole matter. It is strictly true, and proceeds from the very nature of army organization and discipline. It will be observed that he assumes the two higher orders, officers and non-commissioned officers, to be good. Such would be the case in the plan proposed. The truth is, troops always hold the sentiments and opinions of their officers, whatever they may be. Even the negroes that have served with our armies as cooks and teamsters, are as thoroughly enlisted in our cause as are their masters; and in many cases have been known to fight as gallantly as they. It is altogether a mistaken notion to suppose that it is pay or bounties that induce men to fight. These considerations may cause them to enlist, but once made soldiers, they find themselves in the hands of a giant that leaves them no power to escape—discipline. One who is not a soldier can hardly understand this, but it is not the less true. Nor is it patriotism, nor any other sentiment, that holds a soldier to his post. Give our troops—brave and patriotic as they are—liberty to go home to-day—removing all influence of officers—and how much of an army would you have to-morrow? The negroes, however, should be given pay, &c. * * * * * *

All that is required to make a good soldier, is a good physique, without regard to his inclinations; and I do assert that the more simple-minded, the more faithful and obedient he will be—and obedience is the foundation, top and middle of a soldier's education.

I speak now of heavy infantry. With the other arms a somewhat different rule holds—since more individuality is required—but the same is substantially true throughout. Thus the negro is excellently adapted for a soldier.

The negro does not fight for the enemy because he is free. He has been tricked and forced into his service, and he cannot help it. Those who have been recaptured say they would rather fight on our side, because we know better how to treat them.

It is not true, then, that to make good soldiers of these people, we must either give or promise them freedom. On the contrary, it is my firm conviction that to do either would be to impair their efficiency and tractibility. But the greatest possible advantage can be had by skilfully using their desire for freedom. The President should have power to declare free such of them as may from time to time be recommended for such reward, by their officer, for gallant or meritorious conduct. This would act as a ever-present spur. It should not be to take effect at the end of the war, but be declared at once in general orders, and the soldier should be given honorary cheverons to distinguish him during the remainder of his service. To say that all should be free at the end of the war would have little effect. The uncertainty and vagueness would altogether fail to impress a simple-minded negro beyond a week. As well might one promise to free one's cook at some indefinite period, with the expectation of thereby securing good dinners. But if it be held out as a boon within his immediate grasp, and which he sees conferred upon others every day, it must have a most excellent effect. Beside, to either give or promise freedom wholesale, would have a most pernicious influence upon the whole race. It is wholly unnecessary, and should not be done, as a mere matter of expediency.

But, it is alleged, he would desert. No soldier who understands the potency of discipline could hold such an opinion. Whenever the officers and non-commissioned officers of a guard do their duty, the sentinels do theirs also. Remembering that there would be many roll-calls a day by whites—that they would not only have to pass their own lines of sentinels, but through the picket and grand guards, (white,) it will be seen how difficult escape would be. Those who attempted it would be so severely and so certainly punished that few would make the experiment.

But, it is urged, they would desert in the day of battle. This would be far more impossible than the other. There is altogether too much danger in that direction. They would receive the fire from both parties. The line of file-closers would, however, be quite sufficient to hold them, whatever they might wish.

It is said, again, they would revolt. Nothing could be more impossible. No scheme could be kept from the non-commissioned officers constantly at hand. Even if a regiment were to succeed sufficiently to come to an outbreak, others could not act in concert, and would be brought to crush the refractory ones at once. Beside, the cavalry and artillery (white) would be ever at hand to destroy any that might attempt it. Mutiny is scarcely known where discipline is maintained. In the great Sepoy attempt discipline had been relaxed, and many of the English officers withdrawn. Yet, with organizations perfect, and with great superiority of numbers, they had to yield. Without officers of even the lowest grade, how manifestly futile any effort of this sort would prove?

Can we spare them? By employing a part, those that remain could be more conveniently used. We would send back whites to properly superintend their labor, and the result would be a positive gain rather than a loss.

My proposition, then, is to let the slavery question remain just where it is—put into service as many negroes as we can provide with arms and equipments—organize them strictly as heavy infantry, to be held for the day of battle—convert the white troops into cavalry, artillery and *élite* infantry—take all officers and non-commissioned officers from the most gallant and meritorious of our present armies, and introduce the strictest possible system of discipline—all with the greatest rapidity. The time required to accomplish this would be less than at first thought. The greatest obstacle in making troops is to teach and give experience to the officers. In this case we would have them, in great part, already made. The soldier is taught everything so far as the drill goes when he knows the school of the company. All drill beyond that depends upon the officer almost entirely, so that the time required would be that necessary for experienced officers to drill one company. Thus an army would spring into existence in a remarkably short time.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.

There is some very unnecessary outcry against the policy which is pursued by the Confederate Treasury, of selling gold for currency at the market rate. It is no new thing for a Government to go into the market before the maturity of its paper, and to buy it in at the rate it commands in transactions between citizen and citizen. If men who have Government paper forsale would take a certain price for it from other purchasers, if the Government were not in the market, no injury is done them if the Government itself comes forward and gives them a little more than they would otherwise get for this paper.

The thing has been practiced all over the civilized world, both in respect to Government bills at short dates, and to bonds at long dates. *It is true that the depreciation of this kind of paper has never been so great as we now witness in the case of Confederate notes*; but the principle is the same, whatever may be the depreciation of the public credit. But even if the policy were objectionable on general grounds, it would still be excusable when its object is to prevent the further depreciation of this money. It is certainly very senseless to cry out against a policy, the object and direct effect of which is to check the further depreciation of the public credit. *When the Confederate Treasury began to sell gold in the market, the brokers, by combination, had succeeded in running up its price to eighty dollars.* The immediate effect of this measure was to put the price of gold down one-half; in other words, to double the value of Treasury notes. *It is well known that if the Treasury were to leave the market, the brokers would immediately begin to sell gold at a much higher price than it now commands, probably at double the present price.* In the face of facts like these, it is idle to declaim against the measure as inconsistent with the public faith.

By dint of a powerful combination of capital, the brokers have succeeded in forcing the prices of all commodities to be regulated with reference to the specie value of Confederate notes. This standard is unfair to the Government in the highest degree, *because gold is much higher in relative value in the Confederacy, where it is scarce and in great demand, in consequence of the blockade, than elsewhere. Compared with the general average of such property as speculation cannot sensibly affect, gold is two, three, or four times more valuable with us than it was before the war.*

It is, therefore, a great hardship upon the Treasury and upon the community at large, that the prices of commodities which can be engrossed by powerful combinations of speculators should be graduated with strict reference to the price of gold, and that this result should be effected by the very combination of speculators who also monopolize the gold of the Confederacy.

There is but one remedy for this artificial and unjust state of things; and that remedy the Treasury is discreet enough to apply. It consists, of course, in the Treasury itself, which holds a considerable supply of specie, going into the market, and by selling specie for a lower price than the brokers, preventing their further extortions upon people and Government.

If it did not resort to this salutary measure the public credit would soon be ruined. It is a measure of grave public necessity, rising far above all considerations of mere expediency. If it could be seconded by success in the field, the effect would be most decided in reducing the price of gold in the market, which we should soon see falling to thirty, twenty, and even lower. Let the Treasury, by all means, adhere to this policy, for the abandonment of it would be suicidal.

THE TAX BILL.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 21.

On Friday, Mr. RUSSELL, from the Select Committee on that subject, reported a Revenue Bill in the House of Representatives.

The following sets forth its provisions, the more important sections being given in full, the others synoptically:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all raw cotton and all tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, now in the Confederacy, may be purchased, borrowed or impressed for public use, under the direction of the President, on the following terms: Either just compensation to be paid to the owner for the same, at a price agreed or appraised, according to the value thereof, in specie, such payments being made in bonds of the Government, at par, which bonds shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be redeemable five years after the end of the present war, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable in specie semi-annually; or, at the option of the owner, the cotton or tobacco to be returned in kind of equal quantity and quality at the same place, one-third thereof within two years after the end of the present war, and one-third in each of the two succeeding years, with an addition to the quantity at the rate of six per centum per annum, the owner being furnished with an assignable certificate to that effect; but not more than one-half of the cotton or tobacco belonging to said owner shall be impressed under this act, and the cotton now owned by any manufacturer of cotton and held by him bona fide for his manufacturing operations, not exceeding a proper supply for two years of such operations, shall be exempt from such impressment.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 8. The President may cause any cotton or tobacco belonging to the Government to be sold or exchanged, on such terms, for such consideration, and in such manner as he shall deem proper, and the proceeds to be employed for the payment of appropriations and such other uses as may be authorized by law.

SEC. 9. The President shall cause to be issued, in such form, and of such denominations, and with such authentication as he shall prescribe, bills to be called "revenue bills," purporting that the Confederate States owe to the bearer the sums of money therein respectively specified; but the amount thereof outstanding at any time shall not exceed two hundred millions of dollars.

SEC. 10. Such revenue bills may be issued and reissued in payment of appropriations. * *

SEC. 11. Whenever a sufficient amount of revenue bills to pay for one or more bales of cotton shall be presented for redemption, the same shall be redeemed in cotton of the Government at the rate of fifty cents per pound. The cotton so transferred by the Government in redemption of bills and all cotton and tobacco hereafter transferred from Government under this act, shall be afterward exempt from impressment under the authority of the Government, and the same may be exported to neutral countries without restriction, except the payment of lawful export duties; but to obtain the benefit of these privileges the same shall be marked, designated or identified as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 12 determines the mode of redemption of revenue bills with cotton.

SEC. 13. The taxes in kind shall, for each of the years 1865 and 1866, be at double the rates now imposed, that is to say, one-fifth instead of one-tenth of the respective subjects thereof is hereby levied for each of those years, but subject to the exemptions and other provisions of law now in force relating to the levy, assessment, collection and disposition of taxes in kind so far as they are consistent with this act.

SEC. 14. Whenever the tax in kind of any subject shall not exceed the value of —— dollars in revenue bills, the whole thereof, and in all other cases, the half of the tax in kind of any subject, may, at the option of the tax-payer, be commuted and discharged, by paying, in revenue bills or specie, four-fifths of the appraised value thereof to the proper tax-collector of the district, within thirty days after such value shall have been ascertained according to law, and such value shall for that purpose be estimated and ascertained in revenue bills.

SEC. 15. The following taxes shall be levied, assessed and collected according to law, for the year 1865:

I. The taxes on incomes (not payable in kind) and on business, trades, professions and employments, shall be twice the amounts and rates of such taxes imposed on the same subjects for the year 1864, according to the laws as they were awarded, and were last in force for that year, except the tax of thirty per cent. imposed by the sixth section of the act of June 14, 1864, entitled "An act to amend the tax laws."

II. The taxes on property shall be on the same classes of subjects, at the same rates, and on the same basis of assessment respectively, as the taxes imposed for the year 1864, according to the laws as they were amended, and last in force for that year, except the additional tax imposed by the "Act to raise money to increase the pay of the soldier," approved June 10, 1864, and except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

III. All cotton and tobacco shall be taxed at the rate of ten per centum of the value thereof in Treasury notes; but no tax shall be collected on cotton or tobacco transferred to the Government before the 1st day of June next, east of the Mississippi River, or before the 1st day of August next, west of that river, and the tax on the amount of the same article remaining in the hands of the owner equal to the amount voluntarily so transferred before those dates respectively, shall be reduced to five per centum on the value thereof, or of similar property, at the place of assessment in the year 1860.

IV. Land and slaves purchased by any person since the first day of January, 1862, and occupied for his own use and residence, if land, or held and used for his own service, if slaves, and not for resale, shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same or similar property in the neighborhood where the assessment is made in the year 1860.

V. No tax shall be assessed or collected on the amount or value of any bond or certificate of loan or indebtedness issued or to be issued by the Confederate States of America, but the same amount of tax as upon income derived from other sources shall be assessed, levied and collected upon the dividends or interest of all such bonds and certificates, except those of which the dividends or interest are or may be especially exempted by law from taxation.

VI. The taxes imposed in this section shall be payable in Confederate Treasury notes issued under the said act of Feb. 17, 1864, or any subsequent act, or in certificates of indebtedness authorised to be issued by said act of Feb. 17, 1864, which shall be received at the rate of one hundred and five dollars of the principal thereof, without other allowance for interest, or in certificates of depositaries for Treasury notes issued before the 17th day of February, 1864, and deposited pursuant to law to be exchanged for Treasury notes issued on or after that date, or in certificates to be issued as follows, viz: All disbursing officers and agents of the Government lawfully authorised to pay any demand against the Government for debts incurred by themselves or by others, (whether now existing or hereafter created,) and not having in hand money wherewith to pay such demand shall, if required by the creditor, give him therefor a certificate of indebtedness for the amount due, describing the demand and stating that it is receivable in payment of taxes levied by the act.

VII. The taxes on property imposed in this section shall be assessed as of the 17th day of February, 1865, and be due on the 1st day of June, 1865.

VIII. The taxes imposed in this section shall be subject to all exemptions and other provisions of law now in force relating to the levy, assessment and collection of such taxes, as far as they are consistent with this act.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury, so far as he shall deem it practicable and judicious, shall use any tobacco belonging to the Government in withdrawing from circulation, to be canceled, the Treasury notes of the Government, by sales of tobacco or otherwise.

SEC. 17. The President may prescribe all necessary and proper regulations to carry this act into effect.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. VANCE.

We find in the North Carolina papers a proclamation of Gov. VANCE, issued on the 14th inst., relative to the recent "peace negotiations." The following are some of the concluding paragraphs:

I trust and believe that there will be little difference of opinion in North Carolina as to the propriety of continued resistance. The great argument which will be brought forward to shake your honor and intended to excite you to despair, will be that successful resistance is no longer possible. Some will tell you that we are already subdued; that the enemy outnumbers us; that our fighting men are all slain; our resources all exhausted, and we might as well submit now. This, my countrymen, is false, and as frequently proceeds from a craven or a traitorous, as from an honest but mistaken spirit. Great as our calamities have been, straitened as we are for all supplies; both of men and material, I tell you, in all candor, that when I survey our condition by the light of human history, I see no danger which threatens to be fatal to our cause, except the depression of spirit among the people, and the still more dreadful risk of internal dissention. So long as we remain one and determined, it is not in the power of the enemy to subdue us. "But except these abide in the ship, we cannot be saved." All things may be supplied if we were but possessed of that bold and manly spirit of resistance to tyranny, of which liberty and independence are born. That alone can fill the widow's barrel and still the orphan's cry, can cast cannons and build ships of war; can raise up armed men from the dust of the dragon's teeth, can wrest tangible realities from the very jaws of impossible. Without it, numbers but add to the ignominy of certain defeat, even as the Persian millions were whipped and shamed by the three hundred in the mountain pass. Are our men all slain? Over four hundred thousand names yet stand upon the muster rolls of the Confederacy, to say nothing of the many thousands absent without leave, who are lurking in the woods and swamps of the South. Are our provisions all gone? Hundreds of thousands of grain now rot at the various depots of the South for want of transportation; and this transportation cannot be protected because these absent soldiers are not at the post of duty. Oh! my countrymen! if you would but rise to entreat, to shame, to drive them back to their country's standard. Has our territory been overrun? It has, but how much of it has been held? The enemy marched triumphantly through the heart of our sister, Georgia, and is she conquered? Except for the garrison at Savannah, and the ashes of desolation on their track through the interior, Georgia has neither enemy nor the sign of enemy on her soil. So of most portions of the South which space does not permit me to enumerate. For four years their countless legions have gnawed at the vitals of Virginia, yet to-day they claim not even all of her territory which is swept by their cannon. The cities they garrison, the land their armies actually stand upon, and the waters ridden by their fleets, are all that they really hold, or ever can hold, except by our ignoble consent.

Let the balance of our cities go, Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond, all—and if we are determined to be free our subjugation is quite as distant as ever. For, thank God, the Confederacy does not consist in brick and mortar or particular spots of ground, however valuable they may be in a military point of view. Our nationality consists in our people. Liberty dwells in the hearts of her votaries, and the ragged, barefooted soldiers, standing in the depths of the forest, or in the shadow of the mountain, can offer her sacrifices, which will be as sweet and as acceptable as those proffered in gorgeous temples in the midst of magnificent cities. So if our country and its cause, like to the Kingdom of God, be enthroned in our hearts, then, indeed, am I persuaded that neither Principalities, nor Powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor life or death, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from that independence and honor for which our people have suffered and our sons have died.

Therefore, my countrymen, having warned you of this danger which is upon us, I now appeal to you by everything held sacred among men, to bear yourselves as become your high lineage and future hopes. I implore you to lay down all party bitterness, and to be reconciled to your neighbor for the sake of your country; to use every possible exertion to restore absentees to the army; to divide of your abundance freely with the poor and the suffering; to strengthen the arms of your rulers, and to sustain your soldiers and their Generals; and give cheerfully your aid, physical, mental and moral, in whatever sphere you may be, to prevent the degradation of your country and the ruin of its people.

ITEMS OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

We find the following compilation of items of religious news in the *Central Presbyterian* of Jan. 21.

MARRIAGE OF SLAVES.

The Methodist Conference of Georgia, which closed last week, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, It is the conviction of this conference that the institution of marriage was ordained by Almighty God for the good of the whole human family, without respect to color or race; and, whereas, believing as we do, that slavery is a providential institution, and as such, entitled to the guardianship, support and benefit of providential laws; therefore,

Resolved, That this conference recommend to the Legislature of Georgia the adoption of such a law as shall secure protection to slaves in their marriage relations, in such form as shall not interfere with the legal rights of the slaveholder.

INCORPORATION OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The readiness of the Legislature of Alabama to foster religious institutions may be inferred from the fact that they have recently incorporated among others, "The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South;" and "The Preacher's Aid Society" of said Conference; "The Orphan's Home Association of the Baptists of Alabama;" "The Methodist Orphan's Home of Alabama;" "The Orphan's Home of the Synod of Alabama;" "The Samaritan Society of the Methodist Protestant Church;" "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Alabama, to enable said church to provide for the orphans and widows of soldiers and other destitute persons."

MINISTERS MADE PRISONERS.

We regret to learn, from reliable authority, that the Rev. Messrs. BUTTOLPH and MALLARD, of Liberty County, Ga., have been taken from their homes by the enemy, and it is supposed carried to Savannah. In all probability they will be sent to a Northern prison, and have to endure the sufferings with which our cruel enemies know so well how to torment the defenceless. Their many friends will heartily sympathize with them in this trial, and offer many prayers that they may be strengthened by God in their bonds. We also hear that the enemy have created great havoc in that portion of the State, plundering plantations and homes of provisions and everything else, carrying off the negro men, and leaving the women and children, white and black, to starve.

A SHORT OFFICIAL MEMORY.

In correspondence with the committee appointed by the Georgia Baptist Convention, with reference to the appointment, as chaplains, of ministers already serving in the army, our honorable Secretary of War states that the department has not refused to make such appointments when satisfied of the applicant's qualification for that "venerable office." *Per contra*, the army correspondent of the *Christian Index* quotes *verbatim* the following indorsement by the Secretary, on an unexceptionable application of that kind: "I am not willing to convert good soldiers or officers into chaplains. As men and Christians, they do a holier work, and one more specially obligatory now in the army. In my judgment, it is the highest field of labor even for the minister." He cites three similar cases of refusal, and alleges that he could cite ten or fifteen others.

CONSCRIPTION OF MINISTERS.

We notice a paragraph from the Petersburgh *Express* on the question of conscripting ministers of the gospel for the military service. The writer contends that "To do it would be to progress backward, a step toward defeat. We have believed that God is the friend of the Southern Confederacy, but he loves his Church more, and that legislation which interferes with its welfare and progress, if it is in accordance with public sentiment, that public sentiment is corrupt, and such legislation and public sentiment are both an abomination to God."

A SILVER DOLLAR.

The *Confederate Baptist* says; "A singular case has recently come under our observation. After preaching, some time since, a good brother gave us a silver dollar, saying that when a sermon suited him he liked to pay for it right off. The silver dollar is worth, in this market, just $50. This reminds us of a minister who received from a member of his congregation that amount for a whole year's preaching. $50! It looks like a large sum, but what will it buy? Two-thirds of a shoe, half a hat, or the tails of a coat, and they must be very short at that."

METHODISTS.

At the last Florida Conference the statistical report showed an increase over last year of. whites in full connection, 1,108; decrease of whites on probation, 26; increase of colored in full connection, 972; decrease on probation, 62, and an increase in the number of local preachers of 19; all of which, considering the condition of much of our territory, is encouraging. The missionary collections amounted altogether to $19,858 21.

Thirty years ago the Alabama Conference was organized with 18 preachers and 10,000 members. Now there are two Conferences, with more than 200 travelling preachers, and 75,000 members.

MONEY FOR PAPERS.

The *Christian Index* says in an appeal for aid to send the paper to the army:

"If the money destroyed by SHERMAN's army as it passed through Georgia were in the hands of our missionary boards, it would support fifty army missionaries for a year; if in the hands of our editor, it would give every soldier in our armies an *Index* each week of the year 1865."

REFLEX INFLUENCE OF THE ARMY.

A missionary in the Army of Northern Virginia mentions the case of a lady at home, who attributed her conviction and subsequent conversion to a tract which her cousin in the army procured from the depository at Orange Court-house, and sent to her last Winter.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The Alabama Baptist Orphans' Home Association has purchased and expects to get early possession of Shelby Springs, on the line of the railroad from Selma to Blue Mountain, with buildings enough to answer the purpose of such an institution during the war.

IMBODEN'S BRIGADE.

Resolutions have been passed in a large assembly of officers and men, pledging themselves against such vices as intemperance, profane swearing and Sabbath-breaking.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE CONSCRIPT LAWS.

In the rebel Senate, Feb. 16, Mr. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to inform the Senate, with as little delay as possible, what number of conscript soldiers have been levied in each State of the Confederacy and placed in service in the field; whether there has been any failure to execute the law of conscription in any State by reason of any cause other than its occupation by the enemy; and if so, why it has not be executed with uniformity in all localities, which the operations of the enemy has not prevented."

EXEMPTION OF ARTISANS AND MECHANICS.

Senate bill to exempt from military service skilled artisans and mechanics employed by the Government, was taken up.

A motion to postpone till Monday was rejected.

Mr. BROWN thought the bill required amendment. It was too loosely worded.

Mr. WIGFALL said he was not certain that the best disposition of the bill was not to recommit it to the Military Committee. It was necessary to leave as little discretion in the hands of the Government as possible on this subject. Almost irreparable damage had been inflicted on our cause by a panic which had seized upon the Government last Summer. Men had been taken from the workshops who, being accustomed to the shade could not stand the sun, were sent into the field. Many of them had died and others had deserted and gone off. He believed that this was done by order of Gen. BRAGG. Gen. BRAGG telegraphed to Richmond that he had sent into the field a whole brigade from the workshops of Columbus. *That brigade turned out to be no advantage to the army, and many of the workshops of Columbus were now idle, the workmen having never come back.* He moved that the bill be recommitted to the Military Committee. The motion was agreed to.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Senate bill to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops, reported back from the Military Committee, with an amendment, was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Georgia, believed it to be necessary to the free and full discussion of this important subject that it be considered in secret session. It would be found necessary to put it in its proper light to make statements which it would be improper should go out to the enemy. He moved the Senate resolve into secret session.

Mr. WIGFALL opposed carrying it into secret session. He believed that if the discussion had on the subject when it was before the Senate had been given to the public, that it would have forever have disposed of the question.

Mr. SEMMES was also opposed to transferring the bill to the secret calendar.

The discussion on the motion to go into secret session being out of order, the Chair ordered the Hall to be cleared and the doors closed.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A FEW WORDS FOR RECONSTRUCTIONISTS.

From the Macon Confederacy.

If there is a man among us who wants reconstruction or affiliation with the Yankees upon any terms on God's broad green earth, he is either a fool and don't know what it is that he wants, or he is an enemy.

If the few men of the South who believe we can live in peace with the Yankees again, and desire to try it, could get together and prescribe the most favorable terms of reunion they could invent, and the United States would accede fully to the same, before a single year would roll round they would be the sickest of it of anything they ever did in all their lives, and would wish they had never been born. Ireland and Poland would be a Paradise compared to the South, if we ever again, upon any terms, come under the rule of the Yankees. If the people of the South are such fools as to consent to any kind of reunion for the sake of peace, or property, or life, they will seek repentance with bitter tears when it cannot be found. They will wake up to the dreadful reality when it is too late. They will be disgraced, undone, and ruined to all eternity.

SUCCESS CERTAIN.

From the Raleigh Confederate

Representing in their veins the blood of those noble ancestors, and emulating their heroism and high resolve, our people will never consent to terms that would degrade the offspring of that ancestry.

Their fathers made independence the great ultimatum of their struggle, and they achieved their glorious purpose; the heroes of this revolution will not be satisfied with less than their fathers achieved. Independence they want, and independence they will have, regardless of croakers and grumblings, and the disposition on the part of some to reunite with the old Government. They will not be hoodwinked nor cajoled into a cessation of hostilities so long as the foot of the enemy pollutes their soil, and the despoiler continues to lay waste their fertile fields and destroy their homes.

In this matter the soldiers have already begun to speak, and their united and unanimous voice is for war—war until the haughty despot and ruthless foe shall become willing to allow the Confederate States of America to rule the destinies of their own people. For this they have fought through four long years. For this they have toiled and marched until they have well nigh worn themselves down; and for this they are still striving, while croakers at home are planning and plotting to circumvent their noble purposes.

Will they succeed? Aye! just as certain as the sun shines. The army is terribly in earnest in this matter, and woe unto that man or those men who, for party purposes, stand between the soldier and the great boon of independence for which he has been so long fighting.

THE PRICE OF INDEPENDENCE.

From the Meridian (Miss.) Clarion.

There is no reason why the conflict against inhuman oppression should not go on as vigorously as before. We can take no step backward. Our only course is onward with vigor and energy, calling for and using all the resources of the nation until the desolator is made desolate and the tyrant overthrown. Let the people bear their burdens cheerfully; let them sustain the Government and soldier in adversity, and respond with promptitude to the many demands the conflict may make. We have not yet learned to battle with adversity like the Greeks, Dutch and Colonists. When our territory is all overrun, our armies dispersed and the people suffering from famine, we will learn what other nations have paid for their independence. If the people remain firm and don't give way under misfortune, we will never be reduced to this condition, but with strong armies and well-filled larders, we will achieve that grand triumph which will bring forth pæans of praise from from freemen in every part of the world.

THE PAY OF REBEL CLERKS.

THEY WORK FOR "BREAD AND WATER."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 16.

It is to be hoped that the claims of justice and humanity, in behalf of the Government clerks in this city, will not be much longer disregarded. If members of Congress will make a very brief calculation, they will be able to decide how far the present pay goes toward the support of a family. The whole monthly pay of one of these public servants would scarcely buy half a barrel of flour, if he indulged in such luxuries. But we will mention articles which are used. The whole monthly salary of a clerk will not buy five bushels of corn meal. If, in a frantic fit of hunger, he should choose to invest his whole salary in corn meal, he would have no means of providing a roof over his head, a rag of clothing, a stick of wood, a bed at night, unless his whole family crept into the meal-bag, making bed and board thereof.

Five bushels of corn meal a month; or five bushels of potatoes, which, being the same price, are the monthly salary of a Government clerk in this city. A good many of these clerks have families; some of them large families, a crime which they perpetrated in better days—in fact, before it was considered a crime at all. A bushel of corn meal a week for a large family which eats nothing but corn-bread and water, is no very large allowance, and this would leave one bushel to invest in firewood, which will yield them a about a cord a month, not an enormous estimate, as they must live out-doors, unless they can find a landlord who will give them their rent for nothing. Not a rag to protect them from the cold, not a shoe for their children's feet, not a roof over their heads—nothing on the face of the earth will the salary of a clerk pay for except bread and water for his family.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES IN RICHMOND.

The rebel Senate has passed a bill regulating the compensation of the civil employes at Richmond. It provides that the Vice-President and principal executive officers of the Government shall receive $10,000; Assistant Secretaries, $7,500; Chiefs of Bureaus, $7,000; Chief Clerk of the Bureau of War, &c., $6,000; all clerks, artisans and employes, &c., $5,500.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Unanimity of Sentiment at the North—The Army Encouraged—Secessionists Despondent—Arrival of a Relief-Agent—Winter Pleasures—Michigan Cavalry Ball—An Unwise and Injurious Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1865.

While Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who doubtless feels that

"The man who pauses on the paths of treason,
Halts on a quicksand—the first step engulphs him,"

is endeavoring to bolster up the fast failing rebellion by firing the Southern heart without any legitimate foundation upon which to base even a hope of success, it is gratifying to know that the great loyal heart of the North is once more aroused to make a determined and united effort to crush out, and that right speedily, what yet remains of opposition to the authority of the United States Government. Not a mail but what brings us confirmation of the fact; not an officer or private returns to the army after a fifteen days' leave, "fresh from the people," but whose face glows with patriotic pride, as he recounts the great change that has taken place since the effort made to secure peace upon the basis of reconstruction. The rank and file have had new life infused into them, and they now feel that—

"To fight,
In a just cause, and for our country's glory,
Is the best office of the best men;
And to decline when these motives urge,
Is infamy beneath a coward's baseness,"

and anxiously look forward to an early advance.

The spasmodic efforts of the Richmond junta to galvanize a little life into their cause, has been slightly felt by their dupes in this vicinity, and manifested in smirks and grimaces, such as hardened culprits put on sometimes when trying to appear indifferent while on the way to the gallows. Some of the more strongly tainted and hopeful, after reading reports of the pow-wow held in the negro church at Richmond, positively refused to receive the supplies sent here from the North for the poor and needy; but they have bravely got over the first spasm and do not now feel that their Northern brethren acted "impertinently" by contributing to their relief,—to judge from the fact that one woman of this stamp, who has a husband and one son in the rebel service, applied to-day for rations for herself and five children; and, judging from the despairing tone manifested in letters which were captured by our scouts a few days ago, and the expression of utter hopelessness of their cause by rebels within our lines, a long time must elapse before JEFF. DAVIS will be able to carry his threat into execution of showing that they—JEFF. D. & Co.—are the "masters" of the people of the North. The inhabitants of this valley are, at all events, getting their eyes open to the fact that, because they are descendants of honest, hard-working German small farmers, and not planters, the descendants of the fifty-six "gentlemen" sent over by Capt. JOHN SMITH as an ornamental and useless body-guard, residing in lower Virginia, have always looked upon them, and all persons residing west of the Blue Ridge, as the "mud-sills" of the Ancient Dominion, to be used for a purpose and then cut off; and they now wish that the Blue Ridge had been made the eastern boundary of the new State of West Virginia.

DESERTERS.

Deserters from the rebel army are continually coming within our lines, taking the oath, and starting North. Recently a rebel Captain and Lieutenant of a Virginia regiment came along with one squad.

SUPPLY AGENT APPOINTED.

Mr. BERENT, Cashier of the Valley Bank, has been appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN Superintending Agent in this town to distribute the supplies forwarded from the North at the instance of Mrs. CUTLER. Mrs. C. reached here yesterday.

The residents in the country outside of our lines, to indicate the change in public sentiment, say that, when our troops first came here, the question invariably asked by them in every locality was—"Any Union men here?" while now the question is—"Are there any Johnnies here?"

Among the outlaw GILMOR's effects was found the badge of the "Sheep Society;" apparently something got up by young ladies for a joke upon gentlemen. The badge is in the form of a five-pointed star, two inches in diameter, and made of red flannel, with a tuft of wool in the centre. On four of the points are the letters, worked in thread, S, A, L, T. With each, it seems, is furnished to the newly-initiated a few lines of poetry, the gist of which is "the bearer of this badge must say 'Baa—a—a,' like a sheep, every night, just before going to bed." Miss CARRIE S——, of Baltimore, seems to have been an active member of the organization near Moorefield.

THE BALL OF THE SEASON.

Balls, parties and sleigh-riding continue to be the most attractive Winter amusements of this town, and are indulged in without restraint. The grandest ball of the season was given a few nights ago by officers of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, in the building on Market-street, formerly known as the York Hospital. The building was tastefully adorned with flags for the occasion, and some thirty or more ladies belonging here graced the affair by their presence. There was also a goodly array of Generals, field and staff officers present as invited guests. MCCARTHY, the Delmonico of Winchester, furnished the eatables and drinkables, and gave general satisfaction. The whole affair passed off pleasantly. Annexed will be found the order of dancing, with appropriate names: 1. March—"Sheridan's Shenandoah." 2. Quadrille—"Winchester." 3. Polka—"Fisher's Hill." 4. Quadrille—"Basket." 5. Schottische—"Fessenden." 6. Lanciers—"Michigan Brigade." 7. Gallop—"Rosser's Woodstock Races." 8. Quadrille—"Stagg." 9. Waltz—"Michigan Best." 10. Virginia Reel—"Kingdom Coming." 11. Varsovienne—"Our Absent Friends." 12. Quadrille—"Torbert." 13. March. Supper. 14. March—"Merritt." 15. Quadrille—"Reserve." 16. Schottische—"Ladies." 17. Lanciers—"Kilpatrick." 18. Polka—"Social." 19. Opera Reel—"Bohemian Girl." 20. Gallop—"Carter's Charge." 21. Quadrille—"Advance." 22. Waltz—"Chapman." 23. Quadrille—"Pemington." 24. Polka—"Devin." 25. Quadrille—"Star Spangled Banner." 26. Contra Dance—"We'll not go Home till Morning." 27. Home, Sweet Home.

The following-named gentlemen composed the Managing Committee:

Committee of Arrangements—Col. P. Stagg, Majors D. H. Darling, A. W. Duggan and M. D. Birge. *Committee on Invitations*—Maj. S. Purdy, and Capts. D. G. Lovell, M. H. Hickey, W. Stevens, J. C. Birney and Cobrick. *Managers*—Col. J. H. Kidd, Lieut.-Col. S. H. Hastings, Maj. T. W. Lusk, Capt. W. H. Clipperton, Capt. R. C. Wallace, Dr. B. B. Beach, Lieut. Fred. Nims and Lieut. D. G. Hill.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have just been made in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

Maj. Coe Durland to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Capt. L. B. Kurtz to Major.
Capt. William Thompson to Major.
Lieut. U. R. Reinhold, Captain Co. I.

AN INJURIOUS ORDER.

In the enforcing of an edict promulgated at Washington some time ago, the exact form of which I have not now before me, but which in effect calls for the summary dismissal of all officers so badly wounded as not to be able to take the field again for sixty days, is doing more harm to the army than any one not conversant with the facts is disposed to believe; and, if not annulled or its injurious workings remedied in some way, it is feared by many that serious consequences may ensue. Reference is here made particularly to the cavalry. It is well known that this arm of the service requires to make it efficient, more training than either of the others, as was fully shown during the first thirty months of this war—time well occupied in preparing that arm of the service to secure such brilliant successes as were achieved during the last Summer and Fall. Another fact, perhaps, quite as patent, and that is, a large majority of officers wounded in action are those who can least be spared by the service. A careful examination of the casualties in the ever to be remembered battles in this valley last Fall fully substantiate this. These are the men who, generally, at critical times, by personal example inspire those under and associated with them to deeds of noble daring, and who at vital moments, when the crisis of a contest is at hand, when cool courage and a little dash are required to render a particular movement fully successful, take the lead, and are, consequently, special targets for the enemy. It is this class of men, unfortunately, most affected by the order to which reference is made. In the whole range of my personal acquaintance with cavalry officers, which is somewhat extensive, I hardly know of a worthless one reached. I know none coming within the pale of the order and mustered out of service under it, who did not desire at the time to remain, and only one of those wounded in the battles of last Fall and still alive, who either is not now or who will not be fit for duty by the time active operations are again resumed. The places of such men are necessarily filled in almost all cases by untried officers of limited experience or none at all, while the experience of the last three years should admonish us that competent officers are not so plenty that they can be unceremoniously thrown aside like so many worthless men, without sufficient cause, and the service receive no injury thereby. Officers under this order, when severely wounded are sent to Annapolis, Maryland; there they remain until it is determined whether they will recover within sixty days, and if not, they are discharged from the service, no matter what their condition may be, and with a business like air rather grating to the feelings of any man, under such circumstances, are told to settle their bills and leave as soon as possible. The transaction seems still more harsh when the fact is stated in this connection that a large majority of them—owing to the high price of living, cannot save anything out of the pay received from Government—have no money, and are therefore compelled to ask favors of friends or strangers to enable them to reach home, if fortunate in having so desirable a place in which to rest their weary limbs. In some cases men are thus summarily turned adrift who are not able to walk, and these are furnished with a ride in an ambulance to the railroad depot. But the fact should be stated in this place that the used-up patriot is not required to pay anything for this ride; after being dumped there, however, he is to shift for himself, with possibly a family upon his hands claiming his support; and this is done, too, at a time when the bare presence of such a man in the field is worth a score of inexperienced men. Another class of disabled officers, but who are able to travel obtain leave and go home, and at the expiration of this leave returns to the field when, if their case happens to come under the sixty days disability rule, they frequently find to their chagrin and disappointment that they have been discharged without notice, or cause even, than that stated.

If the nation is worth saving, good and experienced officers should not only be encouraged to enter the army, but inducements should be offered for them to remain there as long as the country requires the services of experienced men; but at present there is little to tempt a person to risk his life in defence of the country, except the satisfaction of participating in so noble a cause. The commander of a regiment which has earned enviable distinction in the field, having only four of his old officers left to aid him in managing a command largely made up of recruits, proposes to resign, fearing the regiment will not be able, under such circumstances, to maintain its good reputation in the approaching campaign. Four of his best officers, who were wounded, but now able to do duty, have been thrust out of the service against their will, under the sixty days' order. One of them recently returned to his post, and, after doing duty for several days, accidentally discovered that he had been discharged some time before, of which fact the regimental commander had received no notice. One of the four old officers referred to as remaining in the regiment, was severely wounded last Fall, mustered out of service, and was then recommissioned by the Governor of his State. By this operation from being nearly the highest in rank among line officers, he reentered the regiment the lowest in rank as a reward for more than three years faithful service and two wounds. This is only a portion of the history of one of the veteran cavalry regiments which have made the Yankee trooper famous throughout the civilized world.

E. A. PAUL.

A Reconnoissance—Prisoners Captured—More Deserters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. MAXWELL, of the First Michigan Cavalry, returned yesterday from up the valley, where he went the day before with a detachment of men on a reconnoissance. Only small bodies of the enemies cavalry were discovered, and these were dispersed after a little skirmishing, with the loss of one man seriously wounded.

Several more deserters came in to-day from Virginia regiments—infantry and artillerymen, and confirm the reports of those who have preceded them as to the demoralized condition of the rebel troops.

A party of ten rebel soldiers who had come in with horses and taken the oath of allegiance, were to-day paid for their horses and equipments by Capt. SPANGLER, of Gen. SHERIDAN's Staff, and were furnished with passes by Provost-Marshal-General PARSONS, to go North. These men seemed to be much pleased with the treatment they have received since coming into our lines.

Our wayward brethren in this valley have toned down a good deal by the way they have been disciplined during the last three months. Those who behave themselves get along very well; those who do not have the strong hand put upon them. Guerrillas and those who harbor them are treated in a very summary way; and the treatment adopted has proved to be beneficial.

Capt. SERGEANT, of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, with a detachment of the same regiment, returned to camp last night from an expedition to Little Fort Valley, east of Edenburgh, where a furnace and some other property was destroyed. The owners of the property had not only harbored bushwhackers and guerrillas, but had in various other ways aided the rebel cause.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

Another wet snow-storm set in early last evening, and snow continued to fall until a late hour last night. To-day, the weather being moderate, the snow and water is ankle deep.

Capt. KERR, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Lieut. DRAPER, of the Twenty-first New-York Cavalry, accompanied by detachments from their respective regiments, went out on a scout east of the Shenandoah River, yesterday, crossing at Berry's Ford. This morning they returned, bringing with them eleven prisoners. Four others captured managed to make their escape before reaching our lines.

The names of the prisoners are:

Lieut.-Col. T. B. Massie, 12th Virginia Cavalry.	Sergt. Major E. G. Massie, 12th Virginia Cavalry.
Capt. J. H. Ford, 12th Virginia Cavalry.	R. Striker, 12th Va. Cav.
Lieut. J. R. Rusk, 12th Virginia Cavalry.	Hosp. Ste'd J. Hutchinson, 12th Virginia Cavalry.
Surgeon T. L. Settle, 11th Virginia Cavalry.	Quart'r Sergt. C. L. McKey, 12th Virginia Cavalry.
Lieut. J. Davis, 1st Maryland (rebel) Cavalry.	T. Shomate, 6th Va. Cav.
	W. H. Harrison, 12th Virginia Cavalry.

T. H. Haynie, dressed in soldier's clothes, but claims to be a citizen.

These prisoners were all on leave, to obtain horses, and were caught napping—that is, surprised while asleep or in houses. Col. MASSIE was much chagrined at the manner of his capture; he said he would rather have lost an arm in battle than to have been caught by our troopers unawares. Maj. GILMOR, it will be remembered, was surprised in the same way; it was the first instance, he alleges, since the war commenced, daylight had found him in bed, and that he ought to have been shot for oversleeping himself. Col. MASSIE has been in the service since the war commenced, having belonged to the State militia when that body of men were turned over, body and soul, to the Confederate States, without so much as saying, "by your leave." He was then a private, but upon being promoted to a Captaincy, resigned because walking did not agree with his constitution, entered the Twelfth Regiment of cavalry, was subsequently promoted to a Majority, and now holds a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission.

SUNDAY, Feb. 19.

D. G. CARLISLE, Co. A., Mosby's Cavalry; THOMAS THORNHILL, Co. C, Fourth Virginia Cavalry; A. H. SIMMS, Co. C, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, were captured last night by some scouting cavalry, and brought in this morning.

A Lieutenant belonging to the Second Missouri Cavalry came in also to-day, and took the oath of allegiance.

A number of Missourians have come into our lines in this valley recently. Most of them have been prisoners of war, and when exchanged, the Confederate authorities, having no safe way to send them to regiments west of the Mississippi River, put them into some of the Virginia regiments. McNEIL, the guerrilla, has quite a number of Western men in his company who belong to regiments beyond the reach of JEFF. DAVIS.

E. A. PAUL.

The Capture of Columbia—One Hundred Guns Fired—An Unfortunate Affair—A Deserved Promotion.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Feb. 20, 1865.

The capture of Columbia, S. C., by SHERMAN'S forces, was officially announced to the troops in this department to-day, and one hundred guns were fired in honor of the event. The Secessionists are in despair.

Several more deserters came in to-day, and a few prisoners were picked up just outside of our lines last night.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

On Saturday night last, Maj. GIBSON, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with about two hundred men, belonging to the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Twenty-first New-York Cavalry, started on a reconnoissance over the Blue Ridge. Crossing the Shenandoah River at Sheppard's Ford, (three miles below Berry's Ford,) the command passed through Ashby's Gap, and late in the evening reached the little village of Paris. Here the command was divided, and one portion, under Capt. SNOW, was directed to move in the direction of Union, while the other, under Maj. GIBSON, marched to Markham's Station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Capt. SNOW's first instructions were to return to Upperville, and if by half an hour after sunrise no further orders were received, he was to recross the Shenandoah. This order was subsequently changed, substituting Paris for Upperville. The order was either not received or not understood; at all events, at daylight or little before, when the presence of that portion of the command was wanted it had crossed the river. Maj. GIBSON proceeded to the vicinity of Markham's, capturing MOSBY'S Quartermaster, 17

other prisoners and 50 horses, and destroying one of the enemy's camps, containing tents, wagons and supplies, when this portion of the command started to return. Some skirmishing was done at intervals with the enemy while falling back, until Sheppard's Ford road had been reached in Ashby's Gap, a distance of about five miles from the river. This road is almost impassable for cavalry riding two abreast at any time; but just now, owing to the snow and rain, is worse than usual. Just as the rear of the detachment had entered the road, a force of the enemy, supposed to have been composed of about 80 or 100 men, charged in upon it, and in a very short period of time friend and foe were mixed in together, so that carbines (the only weapons our men had) were of little use, and, consequently, the enemy being armed with six-shooters had, besides the advantage of position, the advantage in weapons. The result was as might naturally have been expected; the men became unmanageable, and were seized with a sudden desire to examine the country on the left bank of the Shenandoah; the way to reach this, however, was surrounded by difficulties; near the head of the column the road passed through a ledge of rocks, and this opening, only about four feet, was the only avenue through which escape could be made to the front, and an exit seaward was impracticable, owing to the presence of the enemy. Of course there was a panic. Major GIBSON, Capts. MARTINDALE and DUFF, and a few others, attempted to rally the men, and did partially succeed twice in checking the enemy by some kind of a charge; but these were ineffectual, and the only safety was to be found in flight. The hole to get out of being small, as before described, it is not at all wonderful, all the circumstances considered, that only about 35 of the 110 Union soldiers present escaped. Not the least singular circumstance of the whole affair is that, so far as is known, not a man was killed, so Maj. GIBSON informs me himself. Several horses were shot, among the number Maj. GIBSON's, and in trying to stop a flying fugitive, one of his legs was bruised, so that he supposed himself wounded for some time. It is to be hoped the folly will not be again repeated or sending men out where they are liable to be compelled to fight at close quarters without pistols.

The attacking force is supposed to have been a portion of MOSBY's men under the command of Maj. RICHARD's; but of this there is no certainty. Of course the horses and the prisoners captured were retaken by the enemy, and there is a general feeling of regret that what promised at first to be a brilliant affair should have terminated so unfortunately. Maj. GIBSON, it is understood, has asked for a court to investigate the affair.

PROMOTION.

Capt. SEIBERT, an energetic, accomplished and faithful officer, who for a long time has discharged the onerous duties pertaining to the office of Assistant Adjutant General in the Third Cavalry Division (Gen. CUSTER) to the entire satisfaction of the Commander of that division as well as all others who have had dealings with him, has been commissioned as Colonel of the Second New-York Rifles by Gov. FENTON. A more deserving officer could not have been selected for the position.

E. A. PAUL.

The Late Union Successes—Capture of Gens. Crook and Kelly—Details of the Moorefield Expedition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1865.

Cannot SHERMAN halt awhile to let the rebels take breath and dig a little? He is taking the breath out of everybody; towns seem to fall into his possession as easily as ripe oranges are shaken from a tree. Just as the guns at this post had announced to all rebeldom (within hearing) the capture of Branchville and Columbia, S. C., Mr. STANTON telegraphs the occupation of Charleston by Gen. SCHIMMELFENNIG, and the recovery of 200 guns. This morning the official, and, to some, offensive dispatch, was posted on the headquarters' bulletin board. Our cup is almost full—not being used to such a series of uninterrupted successes. The cup of Mrs. Secesh is running over with bitterness. But, as every rose has its thorn and every sweet its bitter, I suppose every Union triumph must have its drawback, and this we have experienced in this department to-day by the capture at Cumberland of Gens. CROOK and KELLY and Capt. MELVIN, A. A. General on the staff of the last-named officer.

CAPTURE OF GENS. CROOK AND KELLY.

As the story goes here, McNEIL, (son of the notorious man bearing that name who was killed last September near Mount Jackson,) with about sixty men, quietly entered the above-named town early this morning and carried away the officers named as prisoners of war. In the room adjoining Gen. CROOK's were several officers whose slumbers were undisturbed; neither did they know of the General's departure until informed of the fact by a negro servant, when it was too late to attempt a rescue. Information of what had occurred was received here at an early hour to-day, and there is a bare possibility the prisoners may be recaptured. Naturally enough, much indignation is felt and expressed about the transaction; that two experienced Generals could be thus spirited away in one morning from the same post while occupying different houses, seems almost incredible. The plot was a bold one and well executed.

THE CAPTURE OF HARRY GILMORE.

As no full account has been published, and in justice to a meritorious officer who commanded the expedition, where energy and courage contributed so much toward success, it is proper all the facts regarding the capture of HARRY GILMOR should be recorded. It having been ascertained that GILMOR's camp was somewhere in the vicinity of Moorefield, Lieut.-Col. WHITAKER, of the First Connecticut Cavalry, was selected to command a picked force of 300 men, whose special mission was to capture the ubiquitous HARRY. Maj. YOUNG, chief of scouts in this department, with a few of his own men, accompanied the expedition as guides, and to render such other service as they might be called upon to perform. As success depended greatly upon speed, so as to take the enemy by surprise, the command marched after the start with the greatest rapidity. Leaving Winchester late on the 4th inst., a halt was made within four miles of Moorefield at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, while Maj. YOUNG advanced into the town to reconnoitre, and obtain much-needed information as to the strength and position of the enemy. The design of making a night attack, which at first had been entertained, was abandoned, owing to the obscuration of the moon by clouds, and fortunately, for during the halt, snow commenced falling fast. At 4 o'clock A. M., Maj. YOUNG returned and failed to obtain any important information, nevertheless the march was continued. Matters at this time began to wear a serious aspect, for they were in the marauder's stronghold, liable to meet the enemy in superior force at any moment, and to be ambuscaded or cut off in case of having received information of our approach. That they had received this intelligence was possible, because two men belonging to the command deserted during the night, and, under a less determined Commander, the expedition at this point would have been given up; but, as it was, onward was the word. The column moved to near Moorefield, where, taking a road leading in a southerly direction, followed it up on the banks of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac. At daylight several of the enemy's scouts were seen riding rapidly in the same direction and parallel to the column. Not to let these fellows reach camp was an object and the speed of the column was increased. Passing above a few miles from Moorefield it was observed there were horses and equipment outside, whereupon Maj. YOUNG sternly demanded of a negro standing near by, "who was stopping in that house," and received in reply "Maj. GILMOR and HOFFMAN GILMOR!" Here then at last they had come upon the anxiously-looked for prize. The Major, with several of his men, speedily made their way into the house, and finding the room occupied by the GILMORS, rapped at the door, when "old Harry" himself opened it, (having jumped out of bed for that purpose,) and he was at once convinced, upon seeing the muzzle of a pistol, that the game was up. The prisoner was placed astride his own horse and the column commenced a retrograde movement. Just as GILMOR reached the road and took his place beside Col. WHITAKER in the column, his men, who were encamped on a hill, just on the opposite side of the river, not more than one hundred yards distant, became aroused, when a shower of bullets was poured into the column. GILMOR, waving his hat, sung out to them, "Give it to them, give it to them, boys; give me a chance," which order was obeyed vigorously, while following the column for fifteen miles. Not wishing to take any unnecessary risk, and thinking it possible a force might intercept the party if an attempt was made to return by the road they came, after consultation with Maj. YOUNG, Col. WHITAKER decided to march to Winchester via Romney, which was accomplished successfully. GILMOR appeared to be exceedingly annoyed at being captured; and Col. WHITAKER, knowing his man, had respect enough for him not to ask for his word of honor to make no attempt to escape, but determined that he should not, and prepared himself accordingly. It subsequently appeared that the prisoner never gave up all hope of being rescued, or escaping in some way, until far within our lines. The first halt made was on the morning of the 6th. While eating breakfast, the pickets were attacked, and GILMOR, in the hope of gaining time, begged of the Colonel not to be driven away until he had finished his breakfast. The pickets drove back the attacking force, breakfast was finished, and the command moved on without further annoyance. Upon coming within our lines, GILMOR very frankly told Col. WHITAKER he had seen but one opportunity to make an attempt to escape, with any prospect of success. He regretted not improving that. This chance was, to seize the Colonel's pistol, shoot him, and dash into the bushes. But so well guarded was he, that if this attempt had been made, GILMOR would undoubted have been killed before leaving the road. The command was absent forty-eight hours, and during that time traveled *one hundred and forty-two miles*, and captured sixteen prisoners, without having a man killed, and only one wounded.

When the season of the year, the terrible condition of the roads, the inclement weather, the hazardous nature of the undertaking, (being most of the time within the enemy's lines,) and the desperate character of the foe to be dealt with, and in their own mountain stronghold, are considered, this may be set down as one of the most successfully executed and hazardous expeditions ever made from this valley; and Col. WHITAKER, very justly is much praised for his conduct in the affair, as well as all others under his command.

GILMOR said himself that had not the command moved with such celerity, he should have received warning and escaped; indeed, if there had been *five minutes* delay, he would not have been caught. GILMOR was well mounted and very appropriately rode an English saddle, made by the "saddler to the Queen"—one of a lot sent to Richmond, and for which, I think, he paid $180. This he gave to Col. W. with the request that if ever captured he would tell his captors it was HARRY GILMOR's saddle, and then he should receive it again. The prisoner boasted of having been wounded five times, and this was the fifth time he had been captured. Three times when captured he effected his escape before being recognized. His special business where he was found at this time was to organize a regiment. His own command, that of McNEIL's and one other to form the nucleus, and he was to be made Colonel. When Gen. SCHOFIELD's command was coming to the Atlantic coast, he had laid a plan to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but was prevented from carrying it into effect because he could not get his horses shod in time.

E. A. PAUL.

A National Salute—The Last Ditch—Secesh Speculations—South Carolina Pluck Below Par—Lee and His Army—Richmond to be Abandoned—Removal of Stores Commenced.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

All has been quiet on the picket line for the last twenty-four hours, and no more Generals, I am pleased to say, have been spirited away. The weather is quite moderate, and a rain storm that commenced about noon to-day is melting the snow rapidly.

This being the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday the usual national salute, of one gun from each State, was fired at noon. There was no other public observance of the day, except the display of an unusual quantity of bunting. Individuals there were who celebrated the day on their own account, and a few persons hit upon the occasion as a suitable opportunity to give dinner parties, and several pleasant reviews took place.

Some of our secesh friends in this town profess to believe LEE will soon evacuate Richmond, and designate Lynchburgh as probably where the last ditch is located; they were disappointed in the resistance offered to SHERMAN by the people of South Carolina, and have arrived at the sensible conclusion that the famous ditch, so much read about, is not there. The name of South Carolina forevermore will be a byword and reproach throughout all Virginia. An "intelligent Secessionist," recently arrived here direct from Richmond, avers that LEE has already commenced removing to a place of safety all Confederate stores and machinery for the manufacture of materials of war; but to what point, being an avowed sympathizer with the rebel cause, he does not pretend to know; and he alleges the destination of these things is purposely kept a secret from the people, and to insure that, all of the work of removal is done in the night time.

The folly of LEE remaining in Richmond until the armies under GRANT and SHERMAN form a junction, is freely admitted; and some of the speculations are to the effect that LEE will march northward, and, if the cause prove a failure, die with his army in a blaze of glory on Northern soil.

E. A. PAUL.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Organization of the Legislature—Message of Gov. Doty—Miscellaneous.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Dec. 12, 1864.

The Legislature of the Territory assembled to-day, in the "Council House" in this city. Most of the members presented themselves, and both Houses organized, with GEO. A. SMITH President of the Council, and JOHN TAYLOR Speaker of the House. Gov. DOTY's message was received and read, and five hundred copies were ordered to be printed. The message is as plain and business-like as that of President LINCOLN, and it might have been framed in view of that model. It is commendably brief, withal.

His Excellency remarked upon the powers of the Legislature, and its relation to Congress. The existing laws of the territory required amendment. Local subjects of legislation were specially referred to the Assembly. The erection of bridges, the grading of cañon roads, and the construction of canals for irrigation was recommended, and also the solicitation of Congress for grants of land reclaimed by irrigation, or made habitable by such canals. But excessive legislation was deprecated. Agriculture as the first and most important interest, and mining as valuable and tributary, should be encouraged.

The Indians were very peaceable and true to the treaties of 1863, made with the Shoshones in the North, but it was chiefly due to the presence of the troops, and to the drubbing administered to them at Bear River. Continued military occupation was necessary to protect the people not only from savages, but also from white brigands. It would be a great advantage all round if reservations for the bands in the Territory were designated, and the Indians located upon them. Congress might fittingly be memorialized upon the matter.

Similar treaties might advantageously be made with the aborigines of the southern part of the territory. The road hence to the Colorado River and the route down that river were destined to become a most important thoroughfare, and the most convenient outlet for the productions of the Great Basin to the Pacific. Congress might be memorialized to pass the bill presented last session, making appropriation for making treaties with the Utah nation, that peace might be insured on the Colorado route. It would be of great advantage if the jurisdiction of this territory were extended so as to embrace the head of navigation on that river, and Congress might be memorialized to add to Utah, for temporary purposes of Government, so much of Arizona as is situated north and west of the Colorado River.

Educational means ought to be provided in every settlement of the Territory. It was to be hoped that Congress would take favorable action in regard to the admission of Utah into the Union.

The new literary weekly magazine—the *Peep o' Day*—I fear, has come to grief. After three or numbers were issued, Messrs. TULLIDGE & HARRISON, editors, proprietors and publishers, found the price of paper doubling, or nearly so, upon them, and no prospect of a corresponding subscription increase. The consequence is the paper has now failed to come to time, and does not seem to be coming either. The times are not very propitious to literary speculation, without capital, and particularly in remote and thinly populated districts like this. Messrs. TULLIDGE & HARRISON will not "make their pile" in that line just yet.

Spurred by the competition of the two dailies—the *Vedette* and the *Telegraph*, and also by the *Semi-Wheekly Telegraph*, the venerable *Deseret News* is rousing up, shaking its stiff old sides, pricking up its ears, putting forth its strength, and starting to run down its younger and more nimble compeers. The *News* rejoiceth now in a new two-horse power Ericsson engine and cylinder press, and on the strength of them and its own pushed-in-a-corner grit, it has commenced to enlarge fifty per cent., publishing now a regular supplement of four pages. When it had the field all to itself it was rather conservative of its own energies, but it seems more disposed now to exert them "for the good of the public," and specially to prolong its own existence.

The recent robbery of RANSOHOFF & Co.'s store, has brought down the attention of the civil power upon a certain gang who have long been supposed to have the organ of acquisitiveness largely developed.

Supplies and Provisions Generally—High Prices—Exploration.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864.

Financially and commercially the year that closes with this day may be numbered with the most eventful in the history of this Territory. The development of the mineral resources of Idaho and Montana, has left its mark also upon Utah, inasmuch as a large portion of the supplies for those two Territories have been purchased and freighted from the vicinity of Salt Lake.

Some influential and well-to-do citizens, in 1863, sold many loads of flour at $2 50 per hundred, cash, who, a few months later, could more easily have got $25 for it. No doubt, those *shortsighted* gentlemen have repented many times over on that account. But, then, the number of people who can see a long way into a millstone is always comparatively small, and there does not seem to have been many of that clever class in this Territory.

The past year, however, all those things have changed. Produce has been precious and high in price, and few have complained of being overstocked with it. The probability and expectation are that in the Spring provisions will be higher than ever. Any future return to the overabundance and ruinously low prices of former years is not anticipated.

Some of the merchants of this city the last fifteen months have made more money than they did in years and years before. It is astonishing how the goods will melt away from counters and shelves. Among useful merchandise a man can hardly go amiss in bringing to this city, and everything will sell at from fifty per cent. profit to almost any figure. For goods the people will have, and they will continue to buy largely for years, for this very good reason: the bulk of them, never since the settlement of the territory in '49, have had a decent sufficiency of groceries, clothing and hardware, and when they get the money they hasten to get supplied and make up for the lost time. No blame to them, either, in that respect. Everybody would do likewise.

The action of delegate J. F. KINNEY, in calling the attention of Congress to the postal clause passed last session, which operates invidiously upon this remote region, is received with much favor here, and if he be instrumental in effecting a repeal of the obnoxious provision, it will add considerably to his popularity in the Rocky Mountains. Several progressive ideas in regard to mail arrangements for this inland region are current here, and I may embody some of them in a future letter.

The people of Utah seem to be in earnest in respect to speedily developing the navigation of the Colorado, as the natural outlet of this territory to the ocean, and an important route of supply. Several trains of settlers are now wending their way southward, to form a string of settlements between St. George, the principal city at the south extremity of this territory and the Colorado. An exploring party, led by Mr. ANSON CALL, have already selected a site for a landing and warehouse on that stream, about 130 miles from St. George, near 500 from this city, and near 200 above Hardy's Landing or Hardyville, on said river. Workmen, tools and supplies for building the warehouse are now on the way for the spot selected, and before 1865 is past, probably three or four auxiliary settlements in that quarter will be made. They will not be extensive, however, as there is but very little land, and that in scattered patches of a few hundred acres each, that is capable of cultivation.

Brigham Young on Tragedy—A Manifesto—The Fort Lyon Affair.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865.

In former letters I have referred to BRIGHAM YOUNG's dislike of tragedy. The subject has now assumed a more definite shape. Mr. GEORGE PAUNCEFORT's late engagement at the theatre terminated on Saturday night, with the play of "Macbeth" to a crowded house. "Othello," "Richard III.," "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" having all been played here within a few weeks, the theatre-goers cannot be said to be entirely ignorant of that line of the drama. But BRIGHAM has waked up and suddenly reasserted his theatrical likes and dislikes in a manifesto, which is published to-day in the Deseret *News* and the *Daily Telegraph*. He is evidently after a "reformation" in the conduct of his theatre, and he propounds some views which are unique.

He says, one of the wants of human nature is recreation, though bigots and sectarians may scout the idea of necessity. The theatre is an institution for recreation. If such a want be not gratified legitimately, gratification will be sought illegitimately. The "Priesthood" should recognize these matters, and provide, superintend and join in lawful recreations for their flocks. For such purposes the Salt Lake Theatre was built, and for no other.

BRIGHAM is averse to the fashions of the theatrical world, and is decidedly in favor of native talent. He desires the language and gestures of the actors to be eminently proper, and is strongly opposed to the use of oaths and the name of Deity to unnatural contortions, and ranting and raving on the boards; also, to the representation of villainy and murder. If "revised" plays and native talent do not prove sufficiently attractive, then his theatre is a failure. Mormon preaching, though not accepted as a standard of oratory, has effect on the people, and so when people go to Mormon theatricals, they will "feel so good" that criticism will be disarmed. Such are BRIGHAM's views, in brief, of dramatic representations. He wants all light and no shade. It remains to be seen whether he can run a theatre successfully on that platform.

The Congressional investigation into the "Fort Lyon affair," Colorado, has been a bone of contention between the two dailies here, the *Telegraph* and the *Vedette*, for several days. The former took the humanitarian anti-annihilation view of the subject, giving great umbrage to the latter. The fact is, the *Vedette* has waxed very wrath and more wrathy over it, until it has come out squarely, and, with a vim and gusto refreshing to behold, announces its settled and determined policy to "pitch in," mercilessly, and more mercilessly, to the vagaries and awful omissions and commissions of the Mormon leaders and devotees. Since the retirement of Capt. HEMPSTEAD from the chair editorial, that sheet has broken out all over in unwonted virulence against the Mormon fabric, and seems as determined as a bull-terrier to hold on to its antagonist with a deadly grip.

While the little *Vedette* is thus pugnaciously throwing its cap into the ring, with an avowed resolution to annihilate the Mormon superstructure, an ominous sound comes over the wires from the far-off Platte, that the Indians, 10,000 strong, are on the war path, and that the overland mail, eastward, may again be a failure for several months. So I mail this, very uncertain whether it will, by eastern or western route, or not at all, get to New-York.

Views of a Cavalryman.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, WINCHESTER, Va., Friday, Feb. 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"To rollic over heels and head,
Tossed with a dozen damsels from a sled!"

"Yah! yah! yah!" rings out the mellow tenor of our contraband driver, as he shows his ivories, vieing with the white, crisp snow. "Hurrah!" comes in our wild dragoon bass, that has so often swept in passion through this Valley of Shenandoah. Then blending with and [illegible] both, list to the clear, happy falsetto coming half smothered through the sleigh robes from hearts as merry as the careless music of our sleigh bells.

Can this be war? No; it is simply the consequence of four old troop horses astonished into harness before an old-fashioned carry-all sleigh, into which "bundled," after the manner of the Puritans, many fair daughters of "chivalry" and a merry balance of dragoons of the Republic. The day is beautiful, all things sparkling in the clear, polar atmosphere, and right merrily we dash along. Faith! our old troop horses seem to enjoy the peaceful sport, and lengthening their strides to the hearty "Gway lang dar!" of our contraband ribbon-holder, flirt the loose, crisp snow particles tinglingly over us. Viva!

All signs of strife and desolation that the campaign carried so deep into the heart of this valley, are beautifully covered over and concealed by a sparkling robe of Winter. Even the girls, God bless, and bring them to their right Union senses, are extending a little finger of recognition toward us "Yankee dragoons," not finding us the "mounted Vandals" pictured in "Southern principles."

It is a blow at the very heart of treason, thus to win the merry friendship of Southern maidens. Perchance our troop-horses, swiftly whirling this old Virginia carry-all, with its freight of Yankee dragoons and Southern damsels, may be doing as effective mischief toward killing prejudices, as when dashing madly on rebellion in the battle-field. *Quien sabe?*

To be sure, such may not be the views of "F. F. V.'s" generally. Our efforts, at any rate, should be classed above the diplomacy of self-made Peace Commissioners, for they risk *nihil* going on a pass to secesshate in Richmond, while we boldly risk our hearts in endeavors to establish an *entente cordiale* with the fair daughters of Secessia.

We are beginning to speculate of the coming campaign. What is before us, dragoons? Each campaign has improved in hardships, exposure and *butchery*. From the never-to-be-forgotten day of "Beverly Ford," when the massed colored cords first operated so effectively, each fighting season has hurled us more desperately in rebellion. What trooper that has passed unscathed through the Richmond and Trevallin raids, and gone safely through the terrible struggles of the Shenandoah, can imagine anything too hard for the dragoons of the Republic? The Southern cavalry will never be available against us again. So the problem of cavalry against infantry must find solution in the Summer of 1865.

So mote it be.

Yours, &c., GEO. M. RODGERS.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Burning of the English War-steamer Bombay—The War between Brazil and Uruguay—Its Probable Issue—President Lopez, of Paraguay, with an Army of Sixty Thousand Men, Siding with Uruguay—The Siege of Paysandu Raised—The Argentine Confederation Remains Neutral—Gen. Flores the Jeff. Davis of Uruguay.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, Dec. 29, 1864.

We have been astounded by the burning, at the mouth of the La Plata, of the splendid English war steamer, the *Bombay*. She was almost new, carried 80 guns and 750 men. She was practicing, and was in sight of Montevideo when fire was discovered coming from the hold. Tons of water were pumped in, and the magazine was flooded, so that very little powder was burnt, but in forty-five minutes all hands were told to save themselves. This they did as they could, but 83 are found to have perished, of whom two were officers. The men were picked up in the utmost destitution. A Brazilian steamer went by the burning ship without stopping. The Italian and native steamers did all in their power. The loss is estimated at two millions of silver dollars. The steamer *Herschel* took home most of the men. The *Bombay* was the flag-ship of the station, but the Admiral was not on board that day.

MATTO GROSSO

is the name of a western province of Brazil, long claimed by Paraguay, but held and governed by the former. A garrison of 400 men, a Legislature of 20 members, a delegate in each branch of the Brazilian Congress, and an Archbishop, are the several ties to hold the province. It contains over 400,000 square miles, and 180,000 inhabitants. It abounds in timber of many valuable kinds, gold, diamonds, salt, iron, saltpetre, and produces various gums, cacoa, jalap, &c. The soil is rich and undulating. Rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and tobacco are produced with little labor.

Paraguay has sent a force of 3,000 men to assume the control of this province, as a punishment on Brazil for invading Uruguay. The forces of Paraguay go easily and speedily by water, and no doubt it will be done without serious resistance. President LOPEZ has under arms 60,000 men with which to cope with Brazil in any other direction. We have the rumors here that 20,000 men are on their way to Rio Grande, the southern province of Brazil.

URUGUAY

has by her civil war thrown her neighbors into this trouble. Gen. FLORES, the Jeff. Davis of Uruguay, has for two years defied the Government, and at length has made such proposals to Brazil as to obtain a fleet of 12 vessels and an army of 10,000 men. It is believed that before such a force the Government must fall. Brazil then will make Rio Negro the dividing line, and the filibusters will experiment in government.

PAYSANDU

is the name of a small town on the Uruguay River, assaulted by the Brazilian fleet and the rebel land force at the same time. After a bombardment of seven and a half hours, on Dec. 5, the firing ceased, to be renewed on Dec. 8. On the 17th the land forces withdrew, and at latest accounts the heroic little garrison holds out.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR

has been made by Brazil against Uruguay nor by Paraguay against Brazil, but each party has gone to work without ceremony. It is inconvenient for prisoners of war, as they are liable to be hung or shot—a fate that they have at various times met. On the contrary, Uruguay has formally declared war against Brazil, but with no navy and not enough of an army to cope with 3,000 rebels, it is not likely that the war will be much else than a graceful descent to the dust.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION,

surrounded by all these disturbances, is still quiet. A fearful invasion of Indians has occurred, but the prudent policy of President MITRE secures the country, and manages at the same time to provide for a more efficient Minister of War. With almost any other man for President, this whole country would be involved in war. But thus far we are safe, and all internal improvements are going on with a rapidity unprecedented. The utmost efforts have been made to secure the alliance of this Government with them against Brazil. Others have made urgent efforts to embroil President MITRE with Uruguayan affairs, but in vain.

THE RANGER.

This little yacht, concerning which so many suspicions were afloat, has gone, it is said, to Paraguay. She is of 80 tons burden, very swift, and has room for coal for four days, and can carry sixteen passengers. She was *not* sold here, as reported. Capt. ROGERS, of the United States Navy, commanding the *Iroquois*, looked carefully after this craft, but could find nothing tangible against her.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

H. J. ROPES, one of the oldest American merchants here, has lately returned from New-York. He was heartily greeted by his old friends.

PORTER CORNELIUS BLISS, some time editor of the River Platte *Magazine*, is about to depart on a Pacific exploring expedition among the Indians of the interior. He has distinguished himself in his explorations among the Indians of North America.

FRANCIS N. LETT, for two or three years serving the Pantagonian Missionary Society, has resigned his post in that society, and has entered the service of the American church in this city. His destination is the country within fifty leagues of the city.

The news of President LINCOLN's reëlection was received with great rejoicing by the Americans here generally, and also by the natives. Our English friends lament it, as it frustrates all hopes of a divided country.

Wool is going into deposit, as no buyers are here from the States.

Superior white pine sold from the *C. A. Baker*, on board, at $37, gold; spruce, from *J. F. Pearson*, $30, gold; oak and ash at $50. Native flour is plenty. The harvest for wheat is good. BRINKERHOOF's reapers, from Geneseo, Ill., are used.

We have news of several vessels from the United States being burnt or bonded on the way here.

INVESTIGATOR.

The New Telescope for the Chicago Observatory.

The great Clarke Telescope is shortly to be set up in the Dearborn Tower at the University of Chicago.

This instrument was manufactured by Mr. ALVIN CLARKE, of Cambridge, Mass. It was ordered for the Mississippi College by Dr. BARNARD, who was then at the head of that institution, but is now President of Columbia College. The object glass was nearly completed in 1861, but the instrument could not, of course, reach its destination. The friends of Harvard College immediately began a subscription to secure it to that institution, designing to put it up in place of their own famous Fraunhofer; but the subscription lagged for a while, and the University of Chicago stepped in and carried off the prize.

Mr. CLARKE received $11,187 for the object-glass, and was engaged to mount it for $7,000. This latter work is already completed, and the telescope will be shipped and put up early in the coming Spring. The tower which is to receive it was built by the munificence of Mr. J. Y. SCAMMON, at an expense of $25,000, and is named by him the Dearborn Tower, in memory of his wife, who died while abroad some years since.

The Clarke telescope is a refractor, with an objective eighteen and three-quarter inches in the clear aperture, and a focal length of twenty-three feet. "Compared with the Harvard instrument, the largest of the kind in existence," wrote the late Capt. GILLIS, Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, "it is as thirty-four to twenty-one, being thus more than one-half larger than any now in use. The eyes of the whole scientific world are turned to Chicago awaiting the results. When the instrument is properly mounted and manned no one can predict its future." When first completed the object-glass was inserted in a rude board tube, and drawn up by means of a tackle for trial. In thus sweeping but a small belt of the heavens, it caused at once a discovery for which it received the most favorable notice of foreign scientific associations, and also took the largest astronomical reward at Paris—the Leland prize of five hundred francs. It is a matter of just pride and congratulation that this instrument was manufactured by one of our countrymen.

Prof. MIXER, who has managed this enterprise from the beginning, is now in this city completing the equipment of the Observatory. As the most recent result of his efforts in this direction a *meridian circle* is ordered, of the largest size which has ever been manufactured, and similar to the Olcott circle of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. It is to be made by Messrs. PISTOR & MARTINS, of Berlin, Prussia, and will cost about $5,000. The sum necessary for the purchase has been generously given by WALTER S. GURNEE, late of Chicago. It is to be called the Gurnee Meridian Circle.

Temporary Aid for the Freedmen.

Within the limits of the City of Washington and the District of Columbia, thousands of women and children, whose husbands, fathers and brothers are in their graves, or far away at unknown places with our armies, are at present suffering for the want of clothing, food and fuel. These poor people were driven hither by the inevitable necessities of the civil war, and came among us destitute and strangers. Yet with brave self-reliance and untiring toil, they have supported themselves and their families, with aged and infirm relatives dependent on them, through the Summer and Autumn weather.

But Winter, with greatly added cost of fuel, food and clothing, now overwhelms them with sufferings; and unless they are aided for a short period, they must sicken and die from hunger, cold and want.

A few cases from the hundreds actually seen and personally visited by Mrs. GRIFFIN, will show the demand for charity on the part of the unfortunate sufferers.

Within a few days an old woman sat in her bed in a shanty where the melted snow was dripping down on her pallet of rags, unable to lie down, alone, having lately buried two children. There was no appearance of a fire, no wood, and in the house nothing to eat. She had begged a match, which lay on a stool by her bed, that she might "light it in the night," as she said, "to make the night seem shorter."

Near by was a mother and an undressed infant, two days old, with another small child in bed with her to keep it warm. She had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours, had no fire, and a child nine years old was washing in cold water rags to sell, to buy, if possible, a loaf of bread. Her husband has been a soldier in the army six months, and during that time she has not heard from him.

A few squares away are SALLY CLAYTON, daughter, and two grandchildren. The husbands of both these women are at Key West, in Government employ. The daughter, with a young infant, undressed, with no fire, no bread, and no means to get either, has nearly perished already.

On Fourteenth-street is an old, gray-haired man, who has, by the consent of his master, as he says, preached the Gospel of Christ a great many years. He sleeps on a board, with a stick of wood for his pillow. He has no means of getting either fuel or food, has no shirt on his back, and his shoes are a little better than none. His arm and collar-bone have been broken, and he cannot perform hard labor.

In the southern part of the city are six children. Their mother, Mrs. JACKSON, died a few weeks since, from exposure and want of food. The poor creatures were huddled together like sheep in a storm, two of the little ones barefoot; all of them in rags and shreds of garments, and old shoes picked up in the streets. The eldest was a delicate girl of twelve; the youngest a babe, a year old. They had no fire, and no appearance of having eaten anything for the last twenty-four hours, as they said they had not. They were some distance from a house, and the yard around them was one expanse of mud.

On Capitol Hill, in a stable, are two families of twelve persons, occupying less room than is required by two horses. An old man is crippled with a fever-sore; a young girl has a consumption; a babe is dying for nourishment; a motherless boy of twelve has pneumonia; an old man works hard to pay the rent, $12 a month, and a widow of 50 is their dependence for bread. A narrow plank bed and a common bedstead accommodate a part, and the remainder of them lie on the broken bricks upon rags. They were without fire, bread or blankets.

An old slave woman, 90 years of age, has taken shelter in a stable, her poor pallet occupying all its room, excepting a small space not large enough for her coffin. No ray of light comes in at noon-day. She sits there alone, with no possible means of subsistence, and yet not alone, for, she says, God has never forsaken her. She has, she says, raised the children and the grandchildren of her master in all faithfulness to God and to him, and though her master has turned her out to die, she does not believe that God will see her starve.

These cases might be multiplied. Their name is legion. Never have more love, more devotion, more sacrifice, more exertion, been displayed than by the suffering, naked, starving mothers who are trying to save the lives of their children even if they perish themselves.

We ask for help to meet this transient emergency. Clothing, new or old, of every variety, for infants, children and adults, but especially Winter garments and shoes for women and children of all ages, with bedding and bedsteads for the sick and aged, cooking utensils, crockery, cutlery and carpeting, old as it may be, are urgently needed.

The War Department has appropriated a portion of the "Contraband Fund" for special relief, and ordered a distribution of blankets and wood, as well as a supply of rations for a soup-house, which, however, furnish but a limited supply for the many thousands who are destitute. Additional funds are needed for the purchase of medicines, nutritious food for convalescents, and the countless wants of these poor refugees, which the Government cannot supply. The public may rely on a judicious and economical use of their contributions by duly appointed and responsible visitors, under the direction of the Freedmen's Relief Association of this District.

We entreat an immediate response to this appeal, *as of the ability that God giveth*. Donations of money may be sent to GEORGE E. BAKER, Esq., disbursing clerk of the State Department, and donations of clothing, bedding, and other articles may be sent to Rev. WM. H. CHANNING, No. 439 Fifth-street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 1865.

Officers and Executive Committee of the National Freedmen's Relief Association:

William H. Channing, (Chaplain to the House of Representatives,) President.
S. J. W. Tabor, (Fourth Auditor,) Vice-President.
Geo. E. Baker, (Disb. Clerk State Dep't.) Treasurer.
N. Dubois, (Draughtsman, Land Office, Int. Dep.,) Secretary.
G. Buckingham, Treasury Department.
G. F. Needham, Treasury Department.
Rufus Leighton, Sixth Auditor's office, Treasury Department.
William Slade, Messenger to President U. S.
J. S. Brown, Quartermaster's Department.
J. I. Ferree, Chaplain Stanton Hospital.
Geo. E. H. Day, Attorney, Washington Building.

A Murder in Scituate.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE MURDERERS.

The Providence *Journal* of Feb. 22, states that a young man named WALTER TUCKER, a resident of Scituate, about 17 years of age, has confessed that himself and one HENRY BATTEY, Jr., some time in August last killed a man named ELI BENNETT, robbed him of about five hundred dollars, and dragged his body into the woods some distance north of Ashland, and buried it.

The self-accused murderer is unable to indicate the precise locality where the body was deposited, and as the ground is covered with ice and snow, search for the remains has as yet proved unavailing, although a large number of people have been engaged since Thursday in trying to find the grave. A brother of ELI BENNETT declares that he has been missing since August last. The confessed murderer was in Providence Feb. 22, in charge of an officer. An uneasy conscience is said to have led to the confession. The *Journal* adds the following particulars of the affair:

BENNETT, who is missing, belonged in Foster, where he leaves a child boarding, but his prolonged absence had not, from his peculiar disposition, attracted very much remark. TUCKER says—as we hear the story—that BATTEY came to him with a horse and wagon, and told him that BENNETT had just passed up the road with five hundred dollars which he had displayed at WILLIAM BATTEY's tavern, and that if TUCKER would go with him and hold the horse while he robbed BENNETT, he would give him one hundred and fifty dollars of the money.

TUCKER assenting, they drove on and overtook BENNETT in a piece of woods between Ashland and North Scituate, when BATTEY sprang out of the wagon, knocked BENNETT down with a flail, and stamped upon him until he was quite dead.

BATTEY then drew the body aside and covered it up with leaves, first taking the money, but giving TUCKER none, and threatening him with death if he ever disclosed the deed. They agreed to meet the next day and bury the body, but TUCKER thinks that BATTEY returned that night and buried it, because when the next day they together went to the scene, BATTEY left him with the team, and in a very short time returned, stating that he had finished the work. BATTEY has recently enlisted, and is now at New-Haven. TUCKER attempted to enlist, but was rejected. Public opinion is somewhat divided about the affair, but the search for the body continues, under the disadvantages of ice and snow, as before mentioned. Whether the body is found or not, so long as ELI BENNETT is missing from that date, there will be many who will believe that a brutal murder has been committed with a hard-hearted recklessness scarcely surpassed in the annals of crime.

Southern Chivalry in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe, Feb. 21.

We had an example on Saturday evening last of the evil results of the encouragement given to Southern desperadoes by a portion of our press and people. About eight o'clock in the evening, Mrs. STERLING, wife of ex-Alderman STERLING, after making some purchases on Young-street was returning home on Church-street. She passed along Cruickshank-street, and when near the eastern end of Rev. Mr. MARLING's church, she was overtaken by a man dressed in dark clothes and a rowdy hat. The man said when he came up—"If it had not been for your d—d husband BURLEY would not be where he is." Mrs. STERLING turned round to see who spoke, and was immediately knocked down by the brute and fell heavily on the planking, being hampered with her muff and some small parcels she was carrying. Her right shoulder was bruised, and she has suffered much from actual pain as well as from the alarm. It will be recollected that Mr. STERLING issued, on the call of the Crown Attorney, the first warrant against BURLEY. We can only conclude that some chivalric Southerner, and friend of BURLEY, took the opportunity of meeting an elderly lady in the evening, when no man was near to protect her, to avenge himself upon Mr. STERLING for performing his duty to the public. When Recorder DUGGAN was recently assaulted upon the public streets, it was suggested to us that the outrage was perpetrated by Southerners. We took no notice of the suggestion at the time, but the assault upon Mrs. STERLING makes it probable that the Recorder was not assailed through mere wantonness. The *Leader* recently recommended that some persons, which it described as "Yankee spies," should be treated to a dose of LYNCH law. We presume that the attack upon Mrs. STERLING is the first fruit of its proposition. Mrs. STERLING, we should add, gave information to the police, but we fear there is slender hope of the ruffian being identified.

The Late Prof. G. P. Bond, of Harvard University.

HIS FUNERAL SERVICE.

From the Boston Courier, Feb. 22.

The funeral of Mr. GEORGE P. BOND, the Director of the Observatory at Cambridge, took place yesterday afternoon. The family and immediate friends of the deceased assembled at the Observatory at 1½ o'clock. The Visiting Committee of the institution were there also, by invitation, and united in attending the remains to Christ Church, where the services of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. BOND was a member, were performed by Dr. HOPPIN and Dr. BOWLES, assisted by the choir of the Church of the Advent of this city. A very large congregation was present, among whom might have been noticed President Sparks, Professors Treadwell, Parsons, Bowen, Wyman, Sophocles, Dr. Gray, the President of the American Academy of Arts of Sciences, Judges Hoar and Gray, Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr., Francis B. Crowninshield, Nathaniel Silsbee, Robert C. Winthrop, John Quincy, Mr. Ingersoll Bowditch, R. T. Paine, Joseph Coolidge, (whose gallant son was so long associated with Mr. BOND before going to the war to return no more), and many others of our best known citizens of Boston and Cambridge. The College vacation not having yet ended, many of the officers of the University were not in the way of being present. But the church was crowded with sympathizing friends, and everything conspired to mark the esteem and respect in which the young astronomer was held by all who knew him. Mr. BOND was graduated at the University in the class of 1845, and the inscription on the coffin-plate gave his age as only thirty-nine years. He was for many years associated with his honored father, WILLIAM CRANCH BOND, in the Astronomical Department at Cambridge, and on the death of his father in 1859, succeeded him as Director of the Observatory. Under his charge the institution has attained a most enviable distinction, and its publications have attracted great attention at home and abroad. The beautiful volume containing an account of the great comet of 1858, published in 1862, will be forgotten by no one who has ever seen it. It was doubtless owing to the thoroughness and excellence of this work that the Royal Astronomical Society of England, within a few weeks past, voted to present their gold medal to its accomplished author. Unhappily, he did not live to receive it; but the fact that it had been awarded him was communicated to him in season to sooth his dying hours. Mr. BOND's loss will be deeply felt by all who take an interest in the institution over which he so ably presided. It was in no small degree owing to the affection which he inspired in his young classmate and friend, that the late EDWARD BROMFIELD PHILLIPS made the magnificent bequest by which the Observatory is mainly supported. The confidence which the late President QUINCY had in him and in his father had its full share in promoting the establishment of the Publishing Fund of the institution, which has recently been increased by the legacy of the late Hon. WM. STURGIS. The younger BOND, who has now followed his father so prematurely to the grave, had the faculty of attaching to himself both the young and the old, and he will be missed by many friends on account of his social as well as his scientific qualities. Nor will any of his friends fail to remember that earnest religious faith and trust which gave the crowning grace to his character, and which seemed to give new force to the familiar lines of the old poet:

"Devotion, daughter of Astronomy,
An undevout Astronomer is mad."

It will be for those whose studies and pursuits have fitted them for the task to do justice hereafter to his scientific labor and accomplishments. But our whole community will know how to regret the abrupt termination of a career which, had it been prolonged to the full period of human life, could not fail to have abounded in valuable observations and researches for the instruction of mankind.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED CHARACTER IN PHILADELPHIA.—A few days since we were called upon to record the death of one of Philadelphia's eccentric characters, namely, the itinerant preacher and exhorter, GEORGE MUNDAY. On Wednesday last, another and more celebrated one passed from earth, after a singularly eventful and fitful career of nearly half a century. We allude to "Crazy NORAH," whose strange street antics, fantastic dress, tall figure, and peculiar, yet interesting expression of countenance, has made her name a sort of "household word" for many years past, throughout the length and breadth of the city.

NORAH's dress was almost as wild and fantastic as her temper, a man's hat, men's long boots, a curiously cut plaid cloak, fastened by a broad leather girdle, was her usual costume. She frequently carried about with her a boot-jack, a gridiron, or some other uncouth implement, which she would use in her invocations to her grandmother and the saints, and her denunciations of the devil.

Paradoxical as it may seem, she was a capital collector of bad debts, and fully rivaled in that respect the noted and unwelcome "Old Boots," with whom most of our citizens are familiar, and many of the slow-paying ones very disagreeably so. NORAH's proper name was HONORA POWER. She was the daughter of a well-to-do farmer in Ireland. Her parents died while she was quite young, leaving her a small annuity, which was squandered by a worthless brother-in-law. Becoming reduced, she left Ireland and came to Philadelphia, where she obtained employment in the capacity of a domestic at a boarding-house at the southwest corner of Third and Walnut streets. A characteristic of NORAH consisted in her decided antipathy to the male sex. It is supposed that feeling was engendered by the bad treatment of her brother-in-law in Ireland, yet still she displayed the inconsistency of apeing man's attire, as her top boots, felt hat and short dress fully showed.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*, Feb. 18.

THE CAPTURE OF GENS. CROOK AND KELLEY.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in speaking of the capture of Gens. CROOK and KELLEY, says: "A gallant and distinguished officer with whom we conversed yesterday, ventured the prediction, in the absence of any particulars, that this capture was planned by rebels in the city of Cumberland, and that the rebels, upon entering the town, rode straight to the rooms occupied by the captured officers, and threw them upon horses brought for the purpose. Gen. CROOK occupied a room at the Revere House, and Gen. KELLEY occupied a room at the St. Nicholas. Capt. MELVIN occupied a room immediately adjoining, and opening into that of Gen. KELLEY, to which circumstance our young friend is indebted to his capture. We learn that there was only one company of soldiers in the city at the time of the capture, and it is not likely that it could be rallied for any considerable resistance at 3 o'clock in the morning. Gen. DUVAL's brigade was encamped about two miles from the city. The rebels, it is said, were well mounted. Both men and horses were selected for this purpose. They no doubt put this little affair through with dispatch, and before the cavalry could be summoned from Gen. DUVAL's camp, which would require at least an hour, the rebels were, no doubt, far away. They have laid their plans well, and will strain every nerve to execute it successfully and thoroughly, and we shall be very agreeably surprised if our soldiers overtake them.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—On Saturday afternoon last, a soldier, in company with some others, went into the Darcy House, near Market-street Depot, in order to obtain a "tipple." The soldier passed out into the rear of the hotel, and a short time afterward—at about 5 P. M.—was found suspended by his neck, with a piece of sash cord, to the beam of a shed, his feet touching the ground and his body still warm. The body was taken down by Coroner SANDFORD; and papers, found upon his person, proved him to be JAMES JOHNSON, of Company G, Eighth New-Jersey Volunteers, at the time an inmate of the Centre-street Hospital. He was about 30 years of age, and, as will be seen from the following note written with a lead pencil and found in his pocket, was a married man:

NEWARK, Feb. 18, 1865.

Should this fall into the hands of any one, I hope they will have the goodness to forward the body to the Centre-street Hospital, and apprise my wife of the same sad and fatal affair. Truly, &c., JAS. JOHNSON.

JOHNSON was a native of Scotland; was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness on May 5, in the chest; admitted to the Hospital Oct. 14. The cause of this suicidal action is supposed to have been mental aberration, induced by continued intemperance. His family reside in Hill-street in this city.

[*Newark Advertiser*, Feb. 20.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 26, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from Admiral PORTER'S official report to the Navy Department, that immediately after the evacuation of Fort Anderson, the fleet under his command pushed forward as rapidly as possible toward Wilmington. After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, he succeeded in getting two gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the fort commanding the principal obstructions, where the rebels had also sunk a large steamer, the *North Eastern*. Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort. On the night of the 20th inst. the rebels sent down two hundred floating torpedoes; but the Admiral had a strong force of picket-boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One of them struck the *Osceola*, but did no serious damage. Further damage from this source was averted by strerching string-nets across the river. Fort Strong surrendered on the 22d inst.

We have received, through rebel sources, the important intelligence that the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON has been restored to his command, and ordered to report to Gen. LEE for duty. BEAUREGARD has made an utter failure; and it is too late, even for a soldier of JOHNSTON'S genius, to repair the misfortunes which have fallen upon the rebel cause in its rapid succession within the few weeks past.

A New-Orleans letter of the 13th inst. says there were then over 60,000 troops in that city, or gone forward to attack Mobile, and predicts that Mobile will be taken in less than a week. A military railroad had been built through the city from the levee to the lake.

The Chicago *Journal* states that Gen. A. J. SMITH'S troops, which went down the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers, from Gen. THOMAS' army, some days since, and left Cairo for the South on the 10th, reached Memphis on the 11th. A letter from a member of the regiment, dated Memphis, Feb. 14, says: "Here we are now resting for a short time, from which, or about which, I propose to write you after awhile."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to create the office of Solicitor and Judge-Advocate of the Navy Department, was passed. The House resolution to authorize Mr. POWELL to paint a picture for the Capitol, at a cost not exceeding $25,000, was strongly opposed by Mr. SUMNER, on the ground that our citizens were already taxed to the utmost to carry on the war. No action was taken. The Senate then took up the joint resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisiana. A substitute for the bill was offered by Mr. SUMNER, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. HOWARD spoke at length against the proposition of the Judiciary Committee, arguing that the State Government of Louisiana was but the government of a fraction of the people of that State. Mr. JOHNSON delivered a speech in favor of the resolution.

In the House, but little business of importance was transacted. A resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Ill., have been enlisted into our service, and credited to the quotas of one or more States. The House resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Enrollment Bill. Mr. BLAINE offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that a person who has been, or may be drafted for one year, who furnishes an acceptable substitute for three years, shall be exempted from draft for that period. After some debate, the pending amendment was amended so as to require the principal to be notified in case of a *non compos mentis*, or other incompetent person, being placed in the army as a substitute, and holding the principal, provided notice be given the party within thirty days after the substitute has been mustered in.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of bills to incorporate the free Literary Association of New-York: legalizing certain resolutions of the Richmond County Supervisors; incorporating the Seventy-first Militia Regiment. Bills were passed increasing the rates of pilotage in the port of New-York; incorporating the Merchants' Exchange and News Room of the City of New-York; amending the act designating legal holidays; for the relief of holders of unsecured bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The resolution calling for information as to to the amounts paid over by New-York City District Attornies on bail bonds, &c., since 1845, was adopted. The paid Fire Department bill was made the special order for next Thursday evening.

In the Assembly, bills were passed: To amend the charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company. Enabling the State Banks to change to National Banks. To enable the Trustees of the Seamens Fund and Retreat of New-York to borrow money.

GENERAL NEWS.

General business was inactive. Domestic Produce varied very slightly in prices, buyers having had any existing advantage. Foreign merchandise was held above the views of purchasers. The freight market was extremely quiet.

The Legislative Committee yesterday continued its investigation of the City Inspector's Department, J SOLOMON ROOSEVELT, ship-builder; JOHN HURLEY and SAM'L. T. MUNSON, Street Inspectors, and City Inspector BOOLE, were examined. At 4 o'clock the committee adjourned, to reassemble on the 13th of March.

Judge BARNARD has issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow, commanding Col. BAKER to produce the body of ABRAHAM LYONS, an alleged bounty brokerage swindler, now in the Old Capitol Prison. Col. BAKER will make proper and respectful return to the writ at the time named therein.

Mr. JOHN HAWES, manufacturer of paper boxes, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by hanging, in the garret of his store at No. 23½ Division-street.

The Commencement Exercises of Bellevue Hospital Medical College were held at the Academy of Music last evening. After prayer by Rev. Dr. BEACH, degrees were conferred on one hundred and eleven students, by Prof. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D. Addresses were delivered by Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL and Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, and a valedictory was delivered by GEO. G. NEEDHAM, A. B., of the graduating class.

Col. BAKER'S detectives have been at work in the Fourth Congressional District of New-Jersey, and on Tuesday arrested Dr JOHN S. STIGER, of Mendham, the Examining Surgeon, and a broker named SAVIS, for defrauding the Government. It is alleged that STIGER was bribed to pass unfit persons as volunteers. One of Col. BAKER'S detectives personated a broker, and giving the bribe to the surgeon, caused his arrest, and the money was found on his person. The accused have been brought to this city.

At a meeting of citizens yesterday at the Custom-house, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR presiding, it was resolved to celebrate our late glorious victories by an open air meeting on the 4th of March next at 8 P. M. A military review, procession of societies, addresses by eminent orators, salutes, ringing of bells and a display of fireworks are also contemplated. Every loyal city in the Union is to be invited to participate.

In the U. S. District Court on Friday, before the Hon. Judge BETTS, the District Attorney entered decrees of condemnation against the prize steamers *Stag*, *Charlotte*, and *Bienheim*, captured in Cape Fear River, N. C., shortly after the fall of Fort Fisher. The above vessels quietly entered the river, without suspecting the real condition of affairs there, and came to anchor along side of two Yankee gunboats, when they were astonished by boarding officers from the latter, with a polite invitation to surrender. The prizes were loaded with general assorted cargoes of merchandise, in exchange for which they were to carry out cotton to Nassau. As soon as it is ascertained what vessels are entitled to share in the proceeds, decrees of distribution will be entered.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS delivered a lecture last evening, in Odd Fellows' Fall, Hoken, before a large and appreciative audience.

The New Material Sent to the Army.

Till recently, a great deal of the best material has gone into the army, even in our large cities. We all know what large numbers of the best young men of the country—men often of position, wealth and education, and those representing our best trades and most intelligent pursuits—have joined even the rank and file in this struggle. But to a degree, this is now changing. The country towns and villages, not being obliged to fill their quotas from their own districts, and thus secure the best material for the army, resort to the cities with their high bounties and "hand-money," and take back to their own recruiting offices all that bad element which pours into such places, and which will do anything for money.

Bidding in competition with the cities for this, the price of the miserable article is raised, and both sides pay heavily to furnish the nation with what, on the whole, is of little use. A large portion of these recruits are mere bounty-jumpers, who go down to the front, desert, come out again in another quarter, and make a regular round at Western and other offices, as they have done here; so that a skillful bounty-jumper may, if he escape hanging, earn his $10,000 a-year, and have a rather exciting profession. Some of these *proletaires*, convicts and rogues as they may be, make fair soldiers if kept down with an iron hand, as we know in the English service the very outcasts of society and the most abandoned characters become tolerable privates, under strict discipline.

One can fancy what a task Gen. GRANT'S officers must have with some of the recruits sent them lately from this city.

But worse than this, even, is a practice becoming very common of admitting into those filling the quota of a town, young men and boys physically disabled, sometimes with one eye, or suffering under hernia, or otherwise defective or unfit for service. The surgeon is bribed with ten or twenty dollars, and suffers the boy to pass. He receives his bounty and goes to the drill-camp or wherever he is ordered, and the army surgeons soon discover, or the recruit lets it be known, that he is disabled, and he is discharged, after having cost the State heavily, to try the same "dodge" at some other office. It is a most disgraceful thing to the profession, that surgeons should be found to connive at such practices; but such is the fact.

The whole affair of filling up quotas by means of heavy bounties is becoming a nuisance and disgrace. If it were not for the great, patriotic, brave and disciplined multitude of our young men, already in the ranks, we should almost despair of our future, while sending out such bounty-jumpers and outcasts to contend with the veterans of LEE. If the war does not end soon, we shall be forced to change the whole system. One legal provision we can see would at once cause a great reform, and that is, a law providing that each military district should not go outside of its limits for substitutes. This would at once put an end to this disgraceful competition, and force more of our best population into the service.

Other enactments, no doubt, can be suggested, which will correct these most injurious methods for filling quotas, and render our present army more equal to the troops we have sent during former years.

Africanization of the Gulf States.

We remember of hearing, years before the present war, a distinguished statesman predict that the time would come when "the Gulf States would become Africanized," or be entirely filled with black communities. The prediction was a scientific conclusion, based on the laws of population. In these semi-tropical regions, climate favors the negro, and in the course of centuries he must have the advantage over the white.

Whether this war is to change the relations of the two races in those rich sea-board lands remains yet to be seen.

Gen. SHERMAN, in his recent order assigning certain lands to the refugee blacks of Georgia, and forbidding the presence of whites upon them, undoubtedly acted in the best faith toward the freedmen, and after careful consultation with the most intelligent of their own leaders. Considering all the evils and wrongs which inevitably spring up from the intercourse of an army with such colonies, and the liability of these simple-minded blacks to be over-reached, he pursued what seemed temporarily the wisest course, in separating the freed people entirely for a time from the whites. But, in considering the interests of both races from a stateman's point of view, we believe that Gen. BUTLER was right in his criticism, that the two had better be near together—the white brain employing the black labor. It must be remembered that the freed negroes have just escaped from a condition of the lowest barbarism; many of the evils of their former life still cling to them. They need all the influences which civilization can bring to bear on them; the instruction of teachers, the example of law-abiding and moral persons, the hope of the benefits which a higher social position confers—in a word, all the advantages which the neighborhood of a superior race, itself governed by law, would bring to them. They ought not to be isolated, because the tendency of isolation with an inferior race is to degeneracy and barbarism.

The freed slaves will inevitably be inclined to many vices and be exposed to many sufferings. They will have little respect for marriage or the purity of sex; many will be inclined to thieve from one another; some will be idle and vagrant. Their religion will have a tendency to run into superstition, and their industry will merely seek the most immediate gratification as its reward; and, according to the experience of the freed population of the West Indies, they will be exposed to the most desolating epidemics, owing to the want of the medical treatment which they have been accustomed to receive gratuitously from their masters. All these are evils which must be expected to follow Emancipation, but which can be steadily and faithfully cured, by wise provision and prudent arrangement. To remedy and prevent them, there need to be, first of all, the neighborhood and contact of the white race with the black. The aspect of white families settled among them, with superior purity of morals, and more sober religion, which we may hope would be exhibited among the whites, the example of white industry and energy, the emulation which the presence of the other race would inspire in them, and all the immense accumulated fruits and results of our long Anglo-American civilization, would be an incalculable benefit to this faithful and loyal, but low and barbarous race.

No scheme of future administration for them, ought to separate them from these benefits. They ought not to be left isolated. White ingenuity and enterprise ought to direct black labor. Northern capital should flow into those rich cotton-lands on the borders of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and should make them bloom with wealth, intelligence and civilization, under emancipated labor. The negro race, though the more numerous in those latitudes, would exist side by side with the white for centuries, being constantly elevated by it, individuals of it rising to an equality with the superior race, and all forming a great, prosperous, increasingly intelligent class of peasantry, in the Southern country.

With this future progress before the emancipated slaves, we can look forward without dread to the "Africanization of the Gulf States." But we object to any Governmental measures that will hasten this inevitable result, or which will permanently separate the black and white races.

The Financial Dilemma of Spain.

Financial embarrassment is probably the rock on which the Narvaez Ministry will suffer shipwreck. Señor BARZANALLANA has about 2,000 millions of floating debt, and an annual expenditure far exceeding the national revenue, to deal with, while there are only three modes by which he can even attempt to raise the needful—a forced loan, a voluntary subscription on the part of the people, or a foreign loan.

On first taking office, the new Spanish Chancellor of the Exchequer conceived the idea of having recourse to the most efficacious of said expedients—a forced loan; and actually introduced a bill into the Cortes to authorize such a measure, averring that its adoption would save the nation from falling into the frauds of "ambitious schemers and extorting strangers."

But not all the eloquence of the Minister could reconcile either the Cortes or the people to this odious and arbitrary device. Moderados and Progressistas alike combined to defeat it, and a petition was got up in Madrid, and signed by the great mass of the citizens, which denounced BARZANALLANA'S project as "a make-shift, and a means of covering deception"—as a transitory remedy for a bad administration of public affairs, and the extravagance of successive Governments." So violent in fact was the excitement created by the bringing forward of the obnoxious bill, that if the Minister had not yielded to the popular clamor, and withdrawn it, the most disastrous consequences might have ensued. For the Progressistas, though weak in the Cortes, are powerful out of doors, and they had resolved, in case the Chancellor should prove persistent, to turn the popular indignation to account, and to urge the millions to refuse obedience to the new law. "We shall offer," said they, "*passive resistance* to its execution. We shall refuse to pay. Let the crown seize our property, and sell it for the taxes, if it can only find purchasers." But the crown would incur both difficulty and danger in doing this, since, in Spain, nobody dare become a purchaser, and seizure leads to riot, and an attempt at sale leads to riot, and riot there means *revolution*.

Hence it is evident that Señor BARZANALLANA has averted an imminent peril from the State by the seasonable abandonment of the compulsory loan scheme.

If the monarchy, however, is saved from a great danger, the financial and ministerial dilemma still remains—for how is BARZANALLANA to eke out the 600,000,000 of reals which he hoped to obtain by forcible exaction? The voluntary system, the best and most politic of all, where the people are rich and loyal, and the credit of the Government high, will not suit the atmosphere of Spain. The Spanish people have little surplus cash, and even if they had any to spare, they would hardly like to place it at the disposal of a Government so notoriously dishonest as their own.

Señor BARZANALLANA will therefore not find an El Dorado in the voluntary loan device, and will ultimately be driven to solicit a foreign one. But here again, the low financial credit of Spain, and the indisposition of her statesmen to square up former accounts, will make the capitalists of other lands exceedingly reluctant to have any pecuniary transactions with her. So that neither by application to the foreign money-lender, nor by appealing to the patriotism and liberality of the Spanish people, is it at all probable that the Narvaez Government will secure the sum required. A loan to the amount named is, however, necessary to rescue the State from bankruptcy, and, if it cannot be obtained, not merely the present ministry, but even the monarchy itself, may be overwhelmed in the vortex.

What a pitiable position does Spain occupy just now, abroad aiming at Transatlantic conquest, and the resubjugation of her ancient dependencies; at home, her very government in danger of falling to pieces from lack of that revenue which she is squandering on distant and foolish enterprises!

How they Tax Common Luxuries in England.

One of the periodical battles the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has to fight is that over the maintenance of the malt tax, a tax from which the Chancellor derives no less than *six millions sterling* a year, and which he is therefore naturally disinclined to relinquish. On purely fiscal grounds, no British Finance Minister would readily resign such a source of income, even if he had a considerable surplus on hand. And on grounds of sound financial economy, there is, we believe, no statesman of influence in England likely to surrender a tax which is so sure of realization, which is distributed so equally among every class of the community, and which, compared with the tax on tea, an article of equally general consumption, is found to be so entirely the reverse of excessive.

The malt tax, as it now stands in England, is about seventy per cent. on the value of the grain. A bushel of barley may be purchased for four shillings sterling; a bushel of malt costs six shillings and ninepence sterling.

At first sight, in comparing this rate with the British tea-tax, malt would seem to bear the far heavier burden. But it has to be taken into account that tea is a manufactured article of consumption, while malt is a raw article, the tax on which can only be estimated after it has gone through the process of brewing and turned up in the shape of beer. Tea pays a duty of one shilling sterling a pound. As the price ranges from two to four shillings a pound, according to quality—the average being three shillings—it follows, of course, that the tax is thirty-three and one-third per cent.

The per centage on beer is readily arrived at by finding how much of that article may be brewed, on a fair and wholesome estimate, from a bushel of malt. Eighteen gallons of good beer is the usual allowance to each bushel, which is seventy-two quarts. On these seventy-two quarts, then, there is a tax of two shillings and ninepence sterling, or less than one half-penny a quart; which, at the brewer's price of eighteen pence a gallon, represents an impost by the Government of just twenty-five per cent.

The comparative result, thus, is that while the British tea-consumer pays for his luxury a 33⅓ per cent. tax, the beer-drinker gets off with 8⅓ per cent. less. And it is this really moderate tax, yielding as it does to the British Exchequer thirty million dollars a year, that a section of the country, or the Tory party in England, struggle with enormous zeal, year by year, to have repealed.

It is easier to see how, with these figures so entirely in their favor, the advocates of tea will hold their own against the beer-drinkers, than it is to get at the justice of the tariff arrangements by which such wine as champagne, which is drunk exclusively by the higher classes, is taxed only seven per cent. Even port is taxed at a fraction less than tea, or 32 per cent.; while sherries pay much less than humble beer, or only 19 per cent. The difficulty of an unfair distinction between the higher and lower classes is not got over, by referring it to the commercial treaty with France, wherein the tariff, as regards wines, was so materially modified by the reciprocal concessions on certain British products entering France in exchange. For, while the *ordinary* French wines still pay a duty of 12 per cent., champagne, as we have seen, is admitted at little more than half that rate.

It is well, perhaps, to keep such facts as these before us, in view of the long era of heavy taxation on which we have entered. They are facts that show, at least, one thing in a very palpable light. The long experience that successive Governments in England have had, as practical students in this great branch of science, has still left them floundering in a maze of difficulties, so far as regards an equitable adjustment of the public burdens. They have got at that point of expertness when they are no longer at their wits' end to get the actual money needed to keep the Government going. They had got as far as that when they hit upon the income tax. But how much further they have got is not so apparent. We ought here, at least, to make as much progress in the art, with all their experience before us.

SHIPS VS. GUNS.—The London *Times* is interested in the affair at Fort Fisher, because of its bearing upon the controversy of Ships *vs.* Guns, or, we should rather say, its possible bearing, for the *Times* is not clear that it has actually thrown any light upon the controversy. It says: "*If the Confederate guns are capable of comparison with our own*, the question of ships against forts may prove to have been considerably advanced by these experiments." Saying nothing about the quiet assumption in these words that that controversy can only be settled by English guns, we think the *Times* might have spoken more positively, for there was certainly one portion of the Confederate artillery as to which it ought to be satisfied beyond a doubt of, the possibility of such comparison. We refer to the famous Armstrong guns, alleged to have been a present to JEFF. DAVIS, which were mounted in the forts, and which do not seem to have done much, if any, more execution than the others. But perhaps the attention of the *Times* had not been called to the presence of these cannon, and we may have yet from it further discussion of the question, with the new light of this fact thrown upon it.

Another Prussian Crisis.

Another Prussian crisis is at hand. The King is as obstinate, and as averse to compromise as ever, and the deputies will concede nothing—will sanction no ministerial measure, while he remains in this mood. Under these circumstances, a reconciliation between the Lower Chamber and the Government need not be looked for, and, after another brief struggle, the fiat of dissolution is sure to be again pronounced.

Of course this catastrophe will be ascribed to the contumacy of the people's representatives, not to the stiff-neckedness of royalty. The monarch who, as he himself assures us in his reply to the address of his Peers, makes "the fear of God" the basis of his policy, cannot possibly be wrong. He must necessarily be as infallible as the Pope, and to call in question the equity of his decrees, must be no less presumptuous than to controvert the logic and assertions of Pio NONO'S recent Encyclical. Gagging the press may be unconstitutional, levying taxes without the consent of his Diet, may be unconstitutional; but it matters not, since the Sovereign who rules in "the fear of God" must inevitably be right. His Majesty of Prussia is no absolute monarch who has a perfect right to govern on the *sic volo sic jubeo* principles, but a monarch who derives his title to his crown from the Constitution, and who swore at his coronation to govern his kingdom according to law; nevertheless this man, though he has desecrated the Constitution and broken his oath, still holds to the opinion that the sole guide of his Government is "the fear of God." If the Prussian King can set his own will against the law at pleasure, and can contemn with equal caprice the wishes and decisions of the nation's representatives, what is the use of Prussia having a Constitution or Parliament at all? The monarch might, in fact, with as much reason, claim to sit in the juridical courts, and decide between the several suitors, as claim to usurp the functions which properly belong to the lower branch of the Legislature—might as reasonably assume to instruct juries touching their verdicts, as undertake to mark out the course which deputies should follow.

But though the King entertains exaggerated notions of royalty, he would not persist in his insane policy, even at the instigation of VON BISMARK, were he not supported by the Prussian House of Peers. The recent address of that body to the King is one of the most servile and contemptible effusions that have ever emanated from men holding the rank of Senators. The Barons of Runnymede placed themselves at the head of the English people, and wrung from the tyrant JOHN that great charter which is the basis and bulwark of English liberty. But the recreant nobles of Prussia, forgetful alike of what they owe to their own order and to their country, are content to applaud the outrages inflicted on Prussian freedom, and to encourage the tyrant in his career, by offering him the most fulsome adulation.

British American Confederation and the Intercolonial Railroad.

A new element of trouble is likely to arise in bringing the question of British American federation to a successful issue. It is that of the route along which the intercolonial railroad shall pass.

Twenty years ago, Maj. ROBINSON, an officer of the Royal Engineers, was appointed by the British Government to survey a line for a military railroad to connect Halifax with Quebec. The Valley of the St. John, in New-Brunswick, presented superior advantages for such a road in all respects but one. The engineering difficulties were found to be small compared with the more northerly route along the St. Lawrence. The distance was shortened by over one hundred and seventy miles, and the fruitfulness of the Valley of St. John gave promise of commercial sustenance to the undertaking which was entirely wanting in the northern route.

Maj. ROBINSON presented all these facts in detail to the British Government; and appended to them his opinion, as a military man, that, in case of war arising between Great Britain and the United States, the St. John Valley line would be utterly valueless as a military road.

Any one familiar with the geography of the district in question, will at once see how fully justified this opinion is. From a dozen different points on the Maine frontier the road might be struck by small raiding parties, and made as utterly useless for transportation as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been a dozen times during this war.

This military engineering discovery was sufficient to throw the enterprise into the shade for a number of years. It was revived again in 1851 in the Canadian Parliament. But the conferences with the Lower Provinces which ensued, resulted in nothing—solely on account of the wide divergence of views that prevailed as to the route to be adopted. New-Brunswick naturally desired that the road should go through a portion of its territory, where it would be of some commercial value. Nova Scotia preferred the northern route, as it took in a larger portion of its territory than that by way of St. John. And the Imperial Government absolutely refused any subsidy for a road which should not answer the prime conditions of a military highway, as laid down in Maj. ROBINSON'S report.

All these different interests have still to be reconciled, before harmony of action can be secured in the matter of federation, of which the intercolonial railroad is an essential feature. It is a grave matter to the colonists in dollars and cents, which route is adopted. Maj ROBINSON'S line is four hundred and seventy miles in length. By the St. John Valley—with the roads already built in the Maritime Provinces—all that would have to be built to complete railroad connection between Halifax and Quebec, is comprised in two or three sections altogether, in length only one hundred and seventy miles. The latter line could be completed at a probable cost of seven million dollars; the former could not possibly be estimated at less than twenty millions. This is a material item for a young community, whose administrative expenses will be doubled, probably, the very first year the federal scheme, with its attendant military expenditures, is put in operation.

THE PRICE OF SLAVES IN THE SOUTH.—The local trade in slaves appears to be anything but flourishing, if we judge from some of the latest authentic reports. We find a healthy negro, thirty-six years of age, going off at Salisbury, N. C., for $4,900, which, at the latest quotations for Confederate money, is about $200; a negro girl, fifteen years, at the same time was knocked down for four hundred dollars less. Hiring rates, according to the Salisbury *Watchman*, are much higher in proportion than the selling prices. Black mechanics go off by the year at two thousand dollars in Confederate notes, or eighty dollars in money. This would seem to indicate that buyers think the hire of a negro for a year worth about half as much as his purchase for life. There is much meaning in this new proportion established between the hiring and purchasing rates in the slave market. In a business point of view, we think, the Salisbury dealers show great shrewdness. Getting the lease of the negro for one year is probably just as valuable an investment as getting a lease of him for life. A still more advantageous arrangement might be to hire these black hands, say for three or six months, or even a shorter term. Salisbury lies in the line of Gen. SHERMAN'S march—doubtless.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 25.

All is quiet along our lines. There are no rebels within miles of us.

The trade-stores outside of our lines, owned by merchants of this city, were recently closed by the military authorities, and the goods confiscated.

Gen. ROBERTS, commanding this district, has issued two orders. One of them—No. 16—imposes very heavy penalties on certain parties designated as re-organized enemies of the Government.

The other order, No. 18, considers the finding of bills of indictment by the Grand Jury against certain persons for treason, after such persons have accepted President LINCOLN'S Amnesty. Proclamation as erroneous, and announces the intention of the military authorities to view all persons complying with the requirements of the proclamation of amnesty of Dec. 1863, keeping them in good faith, as fully pardoned of the crimes of conspiracy, treason and rebellion against the Federal Government, and are not liable to trial, therefore, by any tribunal, civil or military.

Raid Upon Edward's Ferry by White's Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

A night or two ago a squad of WHITE'S guerrillas crossed the Potomac River, in the neighborhood of Edward's Ferry, and drove in our pickets. They shot three men of the First Delaware Cavalry, who are on duty there, and carried off a number of horses. A part of the gang visited a store in the neighborhood, and took from it all the articles they could carry off. They then retired across the river into Virginia, not however, without loss, for one of their number was killed and two others so seriously wounded as to render it necessary to hold them upon their horses while recrossing the river. One of our men is supposed to be mortally wounded.

Accident on the Long Island Railroad—Additional Particulars.

On Friday morning, as the Greenport and Hunter's Point train was approaching Lakeland, the first passenger car became detached from the engine, as it was passing over a creek, and fell down the embankment about twenty feet. Several of the passengers were injured, but none were killed.

A gentleman who was a passenger on the train at the time of the accident, states that the disaster occurred while the train was running quite fast on a down grade. The forward axle of the first passenger car broke, and the connection between that and the baggage-car became detached. The first car was precipitated over the embankment a distance of twelve feet into the swamp, which was well filled with water. The track was somewhat torn up. The passengers in this car were, many of them, severely injured. Rev. Mr. SLATER, a Baptist clergyman of Greenport, L. I., was badly hurt, and for a time was insensible. His daughter was bruised and burned, from coming in contact with the stove. Mr. EDGAR GRIFFIN was severely cut upon the head, but will doubtless recover.

At the place where the accident occurred the wood is very much decayed, and for a distance of two miles the bed of the road is very unsafe. Now that the frost is coming out of the ground, the track sinks beneath the weight of the engines and cars, and if attention is not given to the condition of the road, we shall doubtless soon have to record a similar, and, perhaps, more disastrous accident.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The passenger train which left New-York yesterday, via Springfield, and was due here at midnight, did not arrive until 5 o'clock this morning, having been detained five hours by an accident, near Brookfield. The axle to the locomotive broke, detaching one of the hind drive-wheels, which, inclining inward, stove the panels and seats in a serious manner, greatly frightening the passengers. No person was injured.

Dupont's Powder Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 25.

One of DUPONT'S Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Del., exploded this morning, killing three of the operatives.

The North American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. KERR, sailed at 10:30 o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

MARRIAGES BY THE MAYOR.—During the year 1864, fifty-three couples were married by Mayor GUNTHER. Mayor OPDYKE united eleven couples only during his term of office. Of the marriages by Mayor GUNTHER, eight of the males and nine of the females were of native birth. Only one of the American males married a bride of foreign birth, and two of the native born females married husbands born in foreign countries. Five of the males were widowers, and seven of the females were widows. One male and two females were of such uncertain ages as to be classed "unknown." The average of the gentlemen was thirty years and seven months; the oldest being sixty-nine, the youngest twenty-one years of age. The average of the brides was twenty-five years and eight months, the oldest a widow of forty-five, and the youngest three were each "sweet seventeen."

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The new issue of the fractional currency of the denomination of twenty-five cents is now ready for distribution. It is on thick paper, and the engraving gives it the appearance of one of the Government notes of greater value. In size, it is about one-half larger than the currency now in circulation, making it much more attractive, and easier to handle. On the face there is a fine likeness of Secretary FESSENDEN. The fifty cent notes are of the same style as the twenty-five cent issue.

PERSONAL.—Maj.-Gen. A. B. WILCOX, of the Army of the Potomac, is stopping at No. 21 Park-avenue. He will return to the field in a few days. Gen. WILCOX entered the service at the breaking out of the rebellion, and has greatly distinguished himself.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Its Original Object—The Present Work—The Proposition to Found a Sanitarium—Its Doubtful Character.

Some of the faults which have been found—though they have been very few in number—with the mode in which the Sanitary Commission has administered the funds entrusted to it by the public, such, for instance, as the apparently large outlay made in the publication and circulation of monographs by eminent medical men on sanitary subjects—has been due to forgetfulness of the objects for which the commission was originally organized, and which, during the earlier parts of its existence, it pursued exclusively.

The work which its founders had in view, and for the performance of which it was formally established by the President's order, was that of "inquiry and advice in respect of the sanitary interests of the United States forces;" or, in other words, that of "a scientific advisory organization, auxiliary to the Medical Bureau, which was not organized on a scale adequate to the demands of a great war." "The business of organizing and encouraging the spontaneous bounty of the people," to use its own words, "in furnishing supplementary supplies to the army formed no part of its original design, and was not undertaken till the Commission had been in existence for some months." In fact, the functions which it discharged at the outset were very similar to those of its prototype, the English Sanitary Commission, which was called into existence by the breakdown of the Medical Department during the Crimean War. The diffusion of information and advice printed on other Sanitary subjects, or, in other words, matters relating to the *preservation of health*, drawn from the best medical anthorities, was, of course, an essential part of this work. And to the objection that in publishing the monographs, it allowed itself to be made the exponent of the views peculiar to a man or a sect, or in other words to descend into the arena of medical polemics, the answer is that widely as doctors may differ in the means of curing disease, they are all but unanimous as to the precautions to be adopted in an army in the field for warding it off.

The Commission has, for the last two years, devoted by far the larger portion of its means and energies to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers actually in the service. But it has more recently established agencies, such as its pension agency, and its "homes," for the succor of discharged soldiers—that is, of men who no longer belong to the army, but who are turned adrift on the world, after having been broken down or disabled, and often suffer terrible hardships on their way home, or after reaching home, either from poverty or ignorance, or friendlessness, or from delay in procuring their pensions; delays which are often unavoidable, and sometimes due to the fraud and neglect of those who are employed to do the work.

This organization it is proposed to enlarge. Moreover the number of unfortunates, who are unable to return to their ordinary avocations, for whose support their pensions are insufficient, or who, even if they were sufficient, would still need care and nursing, and better protection from the ups and downs of life than their own families can supply, has become so large, and is increasing so rapidly, that the commission has seriously asked itself whether it was not its duty to appropriate at least a portion of the funds now in its hands for the purpose of founding a Sanitarium for the support of discharged and disabled soldiers.

But the question has presented itself whether work of this kind fell within the sphere assigned to it by the authority which called it into existence, and if so, whether it could lawfully use for the "succor, help and comfort" of soldiers not actually in the service, funds which were contributed in general terms for the relief of those who were in the field.

Accordingly, the commission recently submitted a case for opinion to Prof. DWIGHT, of Columbia College, in which the following questions were asked:

"1. Has the Sanitary Commission, in view of the nature and objects of its organization, as set forth in the original order, and the practice as shown by the documents referred to, any right or authority to establish such a pension agency as above described?

2. If it has such legal authority, do the officers or members of the commission incur any pecuniary liability in case of the fraud, neglect or embezzlement of the agents appointed and paid by them to render services gratuitously to those who may choose to employ them to collect pensions, back pay, &c., from the Government; and, if so, by what measures can such liability be restricted or prevented?

3. Has the commission any legal authority to employ any portion of its funds in the establishment and maintenance of such a "Sanitarium" or asylum as above described?"

Prof. DWIGHT has, in his answer, thrown into a popular and very succinct form much valuable information as to the existing law of charities both of England and the United States, but we can, of course, only give a very brief summary of his very clear, and though condensed in small compass, very full opinion. The legal definition of a "charity," is the appropriation of property, either real or personal, to some public use, irrevocable by the donor, and to be administered by trustees for the benefit of members of a class of persons, the individual beneficiaries to be selected by the trustees; and charities of this sort were recognized and enforced by the common law of England, independently of all statutory regulations; and it is a remarkable fact that the oldest charitable foundations in England were for the benefit of "poor and afflicted persons, *soldiers and shipwrecked seamen*, who had been captured by the Dunkirkers, Jews, Dutchmen, Spaniards, &c." And the text books, as well as the English decisions, make it clear that a gift is a good "charity" in the legal sense, if the object to which it is appropriated is such as will inure to the public benefit, even where the relief, or education, or improvement of human beings forms no part of its object.

The gift of the nation to the Commission being a legal charity, according to English law, is the Sanitary Commission a body capable of holding and exercising such a trust, and is the pension agency sufficiently definite in its character?

About the answer to the first of these questions, Prof. DWIGHT entertains no doubt, as many such bodies of trustees have in England managed foundations for centuries, filling vacancies themselves or by application to the Court of Chancery.

As to the second question the Professor has no difficulty in answering it in the affirmative. He says:

"The only remaining point under this branch of the discussion is the description of the beneficiaries. They are persons who have been enlisted as soldiers in the armies of the United States, but who have been discharged by reason of disability to serve, or on other like grounds. There is no indefiniteness in this description which renders the charity uncertain. It is no more indefinite than the case mentioned in the 43 Elizabeth, c. 4—a hospital for sick and maimed soldiers. Sir FRANCIS MOORE tells us that the word 'maimed' in this statute means a hurt that disables a person from serving any more as a soldier or a mariner. This charity was, therefore, expressly for discharged soldiers. The law of charities only requires that the class of beneficiaries should be designated. It is a part of the office of the trustees who control and administer the funds to determine who are members of this class, and to exercise from time to time a power of selection of such persons as are beneficiaries. The fact that such persons are unascertained or are uncertain when the funds were contributed is of no importance; it is sufficient if they are ascertained when the money is applied to their use. Uncertainty is an element in all organized charities, whether they be institutions of learning or religion, hospitals for the sick or houses of refuge for the poor. It has even been said that charity—meaning organized charity—ends where certainty begins."

The commission has taken every pains in reports, appeals and pamphlets, and by every other means of publicity at its disposal to make the public aware of the fact that the relief of discharged soldiers was among the objects to which it has been for some time past devoting itself, and it is, therefore, to be presumed that the public has defined the class from which the commission is to select the beneficiaries of the trust. But Professor DWIGHT holds that, inasmuch as the establishment of a Sanitarium has never been brought before the public in a formal and official manner as a project entertained by the Commission, it would not be lawful for the latter to apply to carrying it out, any portion of the funds now in its possession. Even the Court of Chancery would hardly sanction such a step, unless it could be shown either that the execution of the original design of the trust was no longer possible, or that it had been executed, and a surplus remained in the hands of the trustees. Neither of these conditions exist in the present case. The design of the trust cannot be considered fulfilled till the war is over, and not until then can it be known whether there is any surplus.

But this does not of course prevent the commission from continuing to collect funds with the understanding that a portion, or the whole of them, will be devoted to the establishment and support of a permament soldiers' hospital.

Professor DWIGHT is of opinion that the officers and members of the commission would not be liable for the misconduct of their agents, on the ground that all such liability must rest on a consideration, while the services of the commission are rendered gratuitously.

The commission and the public will both be encouraged by this clear and able definition of their duties and mutual relations; but we cannot help calling their attention to the experience which has been acquired in England as to the value of such establishments as Greenwich Hospital, or other places where large numbers of elderly men are condemned to a sort of monastic life, as a condition of their enjoyment of public care and support, and many facts have been recently brought to light with regard to the noble foundation at Greenwich, which have raised grave doubts as to its real success, as to whether the whole system was not burdened with evils, which more than counterbalance its physical advantages. So that we think the precise form of the sanitarium ought to be the subject of grave consideration.

THE FINGER OF PROVIDENCE.

There is a Divinity which Shapes our Ends, Rough How them as we Will!

> "We defy augury; there is a special Providence in the fall of a sparrow!"
> —HAMLET.

There is nothing more remarkable in the history of nations than the marvelous manner in which Providence often seems to reverse the affairs of great Captains and mighty Kingdoms—in one case by discomfitures or casualties, when they felt themselves secure of victory, or almost omnipotent in their power; in another by occasioning defeat, by the intervention of seemingly powerless individuals, at the very hour of the calculated triumph of the party superior in numbers, preparation, experience, and ability.

If ever there flourished a modest, yet consummate, General, it was TURENNE. The only occasion when he expressed any concern for life, or declared that he was certain of winning a battle, was only a few hours before he lost his life, by a random cannon shot, July 26, 1675, and the result of all his labors and plans vanished with his breath, as it were.

MERCI, one of TURENNE's great opponents, expressed his joyful conviction of winning the battle of Allersheim, or Nordlingen 2d,—on the 3d August, 1645, at the very moment before a musket-bullet struck him, with fatal effect. "Victory is ours! God has turned the heads of these Frenchmen. They'll soon be routed!" he exclaimed triumphantly, and was almost instantaneously a corpse. With *the departing spirit of the German hero, victory abandoned the Imperial eagles to perch upon the banners of the French. Merci's army, victorious up to that moment, thereupon suffered a disastrous defeat.*

Upon the banks of the Suc, at Aughrim, 18 miles southwest of Athlone, 22d July, 1691, ST. RUTH awaited, upon his chosen field of battle, the attack of the Anglo-Dutch army, whose repeated attacks he there repelled with murderous effect. The fate of Ireland depended upon the next few minutes. ST. RUTH felt certain of conquering, but had scarcely uttered the triumphant boast, "Now I will beat these English bull-dogs back to Dublin," when a three-pounder cannon-shot carried off his head. A few hours afterward the Irish army was annihilated or dispersed, and the fate of Ireland decided, apparently, forever. What is more curious, tradition says the fatal shot was aimed by the hand of an Irish peddler, whose wife had been outraged by ST. RUTH's soldiers. Having failed to receive redress at the hands of the Gallo-Irish General-in-Chief, he determined upon revenging himself, and enjoyed the opportunity of avenging a host of martyrs sacrificed by the ruthless ST. RUTH.

At Waterloo NAPOLEON was so assured of a favorable result, that when the morning of the 18th June, 1815, broke, and he saw the English ready to receive his attacks, he could scarcely restrain his joy. "I have got them now at last, those English!" That night his sabre-sceptre was broken, his throne had crumbled, his army was a shattered, scattered wreck, and his power and prestige vanished with the smoke of the conflict.

Similar instances occur so frequently at *crises*, that any reflecting, bible-read man must recognize the omnipotent finger of overruling Providence.

The Invincible Armada sailed forth, as PHILIP II. believed, to certain victory. *Afflavit Deus et dissipantur.* The winds and the waves had a thousand-fold more to do with its destruction than all the devices of genius and the efforts of valor. Well might the Dutch inscribe upon their commemorative medal, "*Non nobis, Domine non nobis, sed nomini Tuo gloriam.*"

LOUIS XIV. inundated Holland with an irresistible army, led by a host of celebrities, to find his arms arrested by the waters let loose upon him by the resolution of one young man, strong in faith and patriotism—WILLIAM III., of Orange. FREDERICK the Great compared his own preparations and army, which invaded Austria in 1744, to the Spanish armada, and admitted that he felt as certain of reaching Vienna in triumph as PHILIP II. of capturing London. Autumn rains, tempestuous weather, cold, mud, and an unexpected adversary—old TRAUN, Prince CHARLES of Lorraine's dry nurse, a consummate general—had more to do with the overthrow of his hopes and projects than arms, battles or numbers. NAPOLEON rushed upon Russia with half a million of men, with as great a certainty of conquest as a lion leaps upon a buffalo, and two months of unexpected and unseasonable weather, of premature winter, strewed the route of his triumphant advance with the corpses, wrecks and trophies of such an armament as the world had never yet seen; and, taking all attendant circumstances into account, among these "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," the presence of tributary kings and ruling potentates, holding subordinate commands and massed in haughty display, with appropriate suites—such, in this age when war is shorn of almost all its trappings—as the world will never again behold.

But this is not all. History has often exemplified in actual life the fable of the mouse setting free and saying the lion in the toils. Plunging boldly forward through the fog, FREDERICK the Great owed his onfall and victory at Catholisch-Hernersdorf, 23d of November, 1745, to the skillful guidance of a miller's boy across a marsh, whereby he was enabled to surprise and cut to pieces the Saxons, unsuspecting an attack.

BONAPARTE crossing St. Bernard, owed his life to the presence of mind and prompt grasp of his peasant guide. A moment more and he would have fallen from his saddle in consequence of a misstep of his mule and plunged into a fatal abyss. Tapping the French line at Vittoria, 21st June, 1813, the English Generals were at a loss where and how to get across the Zadorra, when a Spanish countryman, a civilian, walked up to Lord DALHOUSIE and indicated an unguarded bridge. Over this passed a British column, pierced the French centre, and JOSEPH BONAPARTE's army broke up and fled, to use the expression of a French author, as the ice gives way in the Spring, and is hurried confusedly and tumultuously away by the impulse of a furious stream swollen by freshets.

BLUCHER, old Marshal Forwards, dear to Prussia and human liberty, spurring on to Waterloo, carrying on his men and material through mud and storm and fire, by the very force of his own will and energy, would, nevertheless, have been too late to annihilate NAPOLEON's army, and perhaps take part in the battle of the 18th of June, 1815, had not a shepherd's lad piloted him through a defile and brought his columns out just when they should have come into action, on the flank of, so fatally to the French.

The following corroboration is from "Sketches of Waterloo," published at Brussels, 1845, taken from WELLINGTON and BLUCHER's report, &c., and the Prussian General MUFFLING's "Reflections on Ligny and Waterloo:"

"By referring to the plan (accompanying,) the reader will see how *well selected* was the spot at which the Prussians issued from the woods. It was proposed to advance above Frischemont; but the *peasant who guided* them objected to this, and proposed to descend lower down the vale, and penetrate nearer Plancenois, and more in the rear of the French reserves.

"*Then*," said he, "*we shall take them all*." The moment at which they arrived was most critical, and *one shudders to think that this important affair depended on the knowledge and fidelity of a single peasant.* Had he guided them wrong—had he led them into a neighboring hollow-way, impassable to cannon—or had BULOW's army come up one hour later, the British would have been compelled to retire."

In July, 1712, France was about exhausted in men and means. The allies had consumed army after army, and Prince EUGENE menaced the last fortress, Landrecy, which was the only place left to cover his provinces, and even his capital the only strong position between the allies' triumph and Paris. With about 100,000 men the Austrians held Landrecy by the throat, as GRANT holds Richmond, with the difference that VILLARS, with the last French army, was operating on the besieger's lines *without*, instead of being like LEE shut up *within* the place. EUGENE supposed that his lines were impregnable and VILLARS was very much of the same opinion. One day a priest and town counsellor of Douai, a neighboring place, were taking a walk for exercise and amusement in the neighborhood of the Austrian works, when they imagined that they had discovered a weak spot in the lines through which they could be easily forced toward Denain and Marchiennes. The counsellor made a report of what he had seen to the Intendant of Flanders, the latter communicated the news to Marshal MONTESQUIOU, who commanded under VILLARS, this officer to his chief. VILLARS approved of the suggestions, and immediately made dispositions in accordance with the report of the priest and counsellor. The result was the remarkable surprise and wonderful victory of Denain, the relief of Landrecy, the defeat of Prince EUGENE and an almost absolute restoration of French affairs in this quarter. Thus the result of a simple promenade of two observing non-combatants, who had their senses about them, proved of incalculable importance in military affairs, and in reëstablishing the fortunes of a tottering kingdom. Capt. L. D. * * * * *, Captain on the staff of Prince EUGENE BEAUHARNIS, and author of an historical journal of the Viceroy's campaigns in Italy, 1813, 1814, mentions in that work that a subordinate staff officer and sub-prefect, *i. e.* employed in civil affairs, while alluding to the happy results which followed upon listening to the suggestions of the Douai priest and counsellor, himself proposed a plan to the Viceroy EUGENE which would compel the Austrians to relinquish their invasion of Italy. The military officers made sport of this volunteer plan of operations, and it appears to have thrown it aside as unworthy of soldiers' notice. Whether it was feasible or not can never be proved. Sufficeth, it was not acted upon, and instead of the Austrians being driven out of Italy by the French, the French were shortly after expelled therefrom by the Austrians.

Every reader of military history is aware that the battle of Vittoria decided the fate of the French usurpation of Spain in 1813. The battle-ground was an undulating circular plain, about eleven miles in diameter, surrounded by considerable mountains, traversed and cut up by the winding Zadorra, interspersed with broken ground, thickets and villages. The most important point in this decisive battle, was for the English to effect the passage of the river Zadorra. The French had taken measures to defend all the bridges at the menaced crossings. At the crisis of the day, WELLINGTON perceiving that the time had arrived for a decisive movement, ordered a simultaneous attack along the whole French line, The Light Division, belonging to the English right-centre, advanced, under cover of a thicket, upon the bridge of Valiora. At this critical moment, according to MAXWELL, "an intelligent Spaniard," whom ALLISON styles a "brave peasant," came up and brought information that the bridge of Tres Puentes was negligently guarded or undefended, and offered, himself, to guide the Light Division over it. This advice was acted upon, the bridge was seized, and, thus by the accidental appearance of a civilian, the fate of one of the greatest of the battles of NAPOLEON's Wars and of the Spanish kingdom, was decided against the French.

It has been reported that, in like manner, one of our corps on the night previous to the victory on South Mountain, was floundering in the dark, having lost its way, when it stumbled upon or met a loyal Maryland farmer, who not only piloted it on the proper road, but brought it into such a position as enabled it to act decisively against the enemy in the battle of the ensuing day.

It is very remarkable that many of the greatest ameliorations in the arts and sciences, but particularly those connected with military and naval affairs, in warlike movements and material, are due to the intelligence and research of laymen, or outsiders. It might be said that, in this country, with the exception of our RODMAN and DAHLGREN, the most practical improvements in ordnance and counter-ordnance—so to speak—are attributable to the inventive genius and experimental energy of parties not in the service, civilians, or non-combatants, as it were, possessed of quick perception, time at their own command, great intuitive and experimental mechanical turn or genius. In the same way, it has been set down as a fact, not controverted, it is believed, that the great naval manóeuvre of breaking, or cutting, the enemy's line, first practiced either by RODNEY, or else JERVIS, in the battles of one or the other, off Cape St. Vincent, was first conceived, planned, and suggested by a Scotch country laird, of whom it is also reported, that he had never served on shipboard, or seen the sea, except from his native shore. This principle of naval tactics was afterward the peculiar manœuvre of the victorious NELSON. What is more, the idea of thrusting forward a column to pierce the breast of the enemy, who believes he already holds the assailant in the strangling grasp of both arms, which NAPOLEON carried to perfection, but most triumphantly exemplified at Austerlitz, was first inaugurated by the French Revolutionary Generals of 1793–1796, who, whatever amount of military education they had, almost simultaneously buckled on their swords, and seized the baton of leadership.

Not to make this article or list too long, the reader's attention will be directed to only two cases of mere civilians, whose labors in connection with military affairs have had a world-wide influence, and gave them, at the period in which they lived, a commensurate reputation. The first is SIMON STEVIN, the "Fleming" or "Dutchman," born at Bruges, in the Netherlands. He has the glory of sharing with GALILEO in the revival of mechanics from the sleep of eighteen centuries into which it sank upon the death of ARCHIMEDES. If Prince MAURICE, it is conceded, was the author of the new birth of the military art and sciences, what must be said of that man who was his instructor in mathematics, especially as applied to engineering, except that in his case, as in so many others, the world or posterity knows nothing of its greatest men. He was the inaugurator of that system of wet fortifications, it may be said, which COHORN, "the Dutch Vauban," and "Prince of Engineers," perfected in the seventeenth century, and left so complete that it remains a perennial monument of his talents.

BENJAMIN ROBINS, born at Bath, England, in 1707, died at Madras in 1751, a victim to his labors in restoring the fortifications of the East India Company. Born like our GREENE, of Quaker parents, but unlike him in that he was never attached to the army, he excelled as a military engineer, ordnance officer and military mechanic. His "New Principles of Artillery," published in 1742, was thrice translated into French by different writers, the last time with profound notes, by the noted LOMBARD, himself bred a lawyer, Professor of Artillery at Metz and Auxonne.

These investigations invite further research, which would reveal still greater curiosities in war, and should teach professional men never to despise the suggestions or assistance of laymen in the branches to which the former have given the labors of their lives and believe themselves experts.

The moral of these considerations is manifold. These examples teach that he that putteth on his armor should not boast as he that putteth it off; that although the North is gloriously successful, we must not lose sight of our dependence upon Providence, but act as a Christian nation should discharge its duty in accordance with His will, and looking to Him as the only giver of victory; that those in power must not despise the suggestions of honest patriotic merit, but avail themselves of the best talent in the country wherever it shows itself, remembering the lesson of Ecclesiastes, in which Solomon cites:

> ——"A poor man and a wise,
> Whose wisdom put to flight his enemies,
> And saved the city, though his low estate,
> Had erst escaped the eye of small and great;
> So I exclaimed, *Wisdom surpasses Might*,
> Wisdom's a panoply of more avail
> Than sword, or lance, or coat of shining mail,
> But yet one careless error in the wise
> A vast amount of good may neutralise."

ANCHOR.

Something about Counts Palatine and their History.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have we a *Count Palatine* among us? I really believe that Professors LIEBER and DWIGHT and my esteemed friend, FR. KAPP, have been hasty in their statements. Is it not rather desirable than otherwise, to *have* an actual Count Palatine among us? With all due respect for the scholarship of the eminent witnesses, called upon in the Joannes trial, I beg leave to say that most of their statements were erroneous.

The order of the Golden Spurr was instituted by Pope PIUS IV. in 1559, and the Knights of that order were called "*Comites sacri Lateranensis palatii*," or *Counts Palatine* of the sacred Lateran. The Knighthood was conferred by the Pope; but beside him, the privilege to confer it was given, *first*, to the noble house of *Sforza Contarini*; *second*, to the Papal Nuncios; *third*, to the prelates forming the highest Papal tribunal. In the case of the two latter classes the privilege was limited to two Knighthoods, while the privilege of the Sforza Contarinis was unlimited. By these it was so shockingly abused—they selling the Knighthoods for mere trifles to all sorts of adventurers—that it was taken away from them in 1841, when the order was tranformed into a strictly military one.

I know nothing of the "papers" of the late suitor before our courts for titled distinction, but *if* he should have been knighted, previously to the year 1841, by any one bearing the name of Sporza Contarini, or being a legal representative of that family; or, if Cardinal WISEMAN at the time of his being an "Apostolic Vicar" should have conferred the Knighthood of the "Golden Spurr" upon him, he is by positive, historical right entitled to the designation of *Count Palatine* of the Sacred Lateran. All of which would not prove that said Countship is worth a counterfeit nickel-cent.

However, the principal error, stated by the witnesses for defendant consists in this: that the power to confer the title of Count Palastine could *not* be delegated to others by the Emperor. This statement is unfounded in fact. *Comes Palatinus* (German: *Pfalzgraf*) was not, originally, a title of nobility, but the designation of an *office*, as much so as Governor or President. The Comites Palatini were privy-councillors of the Emperor, ministers of state, or representatives of the Emperor with vice-regal powers. In course of time some of the most powerful of these viceroys succeeded in making their fiefs and titles hereditary. But the *office* of Count Palatine continued, nevertheless. The *Comites Palatini caesarei* were officers of the Imperial Crown, exercising certain administrative and judicial powers. The aggregate of these powers was called the *Comitiva*, but a distinction was made between the Lesser or Minor Comitiva and the Great Comitiva. Either of the two were originally conferred upon individuals or corporations (municipalities, universities, etc.,) as marks of high distinction, the Great Comitiva implying the privilege to create *Knighthoods* and to confer the Minor Comitiva, *including the title of Counts Palatine*. But during the decadence of the German Empire the Minor Comitiva became a rather common and cheap distinction of savants, lawyers, etc., and ultimately the title of Count Palatine was *sold* at about as cheap a rate as the title of *Doctor* is now-a-days by the University of Jena. Briefless lawyers or common barrators would then glory in that title, which had as little meaning as the present "Justizrath," or "Hofrath," or "Commerzienrath," in Germany.

In fine, the old Counts Palatine, the Paladins and the Pfalzgrafen have long ago gone out of existence. So far as the title still legally exists in this nineteenth century, it is the most unmitigated humbug, being either the old-fashioned official designation of Knights of the Golden Spur, created previously to 1841—worthy subjects of the sarcasms of a modern Cervantes; or centenarian German barrators—sorry relics of the defunct German Empire. But a man may certainly have the title, provided that some fellow of the Sforza-Contarini species has knighted him at least 24 years ago, or a Papal Nuncio since then.

H. R.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 25.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Relative to sewerage and drainage in New-York.

To establish Cornell University, and donate to it the Agricultural College land grant.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the Free Literary Association of New-York.

Legalizing certain resolutions of the Richmond County Supervisors.

Incorporating the Seventy-first Militia Regiment.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the Sheepshead Bay and Seashore Railroad.

Increasing the rates of pilotage in the port of New-York.

Authorizing FRANCIS B. CUTTING to improve lands under water in the Twelfth Ward of New-York.

Incorporating the Merchants' Exchange and News Room of the City of New-York.

Amending the act designating legal holidays.

For the relief of holders of unsecured bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

Authorizing the Monroe County Supervisors to borrow money to make good a deficiency in the accounts of JASON BAKER.

The resolution calling for information as to the amounts paid over by New-York City District Attornies on bail bonds, &c., since 1845, was adopted.

The paid Fire Department bill was made the special order for next Thursday evening.

The speaker presented the annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Twenty-third Regiment Armory Association.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act concerning Hellgate pilots.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 25.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

To improve Leonard-street, Brooklyn.

Enabling the State Banks to change to National Banks.

To enable the Trustees of the Seamens' Fund and Retreat of New-York to borrow money.

To amend the charter of the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company.

To confer legal powers on the Arbitration Committees of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

To increase the fees of Notaries Public.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the relief of the Western Insurance Company of Buffalo.

To make the 22d of February a legal holiday.

To make the New-York County Clerk and Register salaried offices.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, even to the advertisement. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes, and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

MARRIED.

FAY—MARSHALL.—At Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 23 by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, CHARLES P. FAY, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. CARRIE M. MARSHALL, daughter of Louis Constantine, of Toronto, C. W.

FITCH—COLEMAN.—At the house of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Alfred Harrison, VAN M. FITCH, of New-York City, and Miss LOIS A. COLEMAN, daughter of James H. Coleman, Esq., of Lewis County, Ky.

POWELL—BRANNIN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, in First Presbyterian Church at Squan Village, N. J., by Rev. S. A. Freeman, GEO. E. POWELL, of Jersey City, N. J., and Miss ETTIE BRANNIN, of Squan Village, N. J.

DIED.

BERNHEIMER.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 23, ALBERT A., son of Isaac and Isabella Bernheimer, aged 16 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 144 West 14th-st., on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BALCHEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, GEORGE BALCHEN, aged 69 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 183 West 14th-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BASSETT.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 24, after a short illness, CARRIE PHILLIPS, wife of Allen L. Bassett, and daughter of the late John Phillips, M. D., of Bristol, Penn., aged 36 years.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 96 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Bristol, Penn., on Monday for interment.

CONKLIN.—In this city, on Friday, Feb. 24, JOEL CONKLIN, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 West 42d-st., on Monday, the 27th, at 1 o'clock.

COLE.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, Feb. 25, KATE HALLOCK, wife of Eli Cole.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, on Monday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

CLARK.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 25, at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, Mrs. CAROLINE M. CLARK, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, the 27th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Waltham, Mass., for interment.

CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 25, JOHN D. CONKLIN, aged 71 years and 14 days.

Notice of funeral in New-York *Times* and *Herald* of 27th.

CROMWELL.—On Sixth Day, second month, 24th, at Garrisons, N. Y., after a brief illness, RICHARD CROMWELL, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Rutherford-place, on Third Day morning, at 11 o'clock.

FOWLER.—On Friday, Feb. 24, DAVID A. FOWLER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 574 Broome-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to East Chester on Monday morning.

GESNER.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 23, CHARLES H., youngest son of Mary A. and the late John H. Gesner, aged 22 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the South 6th-st. M. E. Church, on Monday morning, the 27th, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

HILLHOUSE.—On Friday morning, Feb. 24, ANN HILLHOUSE, widow of the late Thomas Hillhouse, of Albany County, aged 77 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son in-law, No. 13 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 5 P. M.

MARVIN.—At Chicago, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, HENRY C. MARVIN, counselor-at-law, of Brooklyn, of the firm of D. & H. C. Marvin, New-York, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends, and the legal profession, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

MCAVEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, JOHN MCAVEY, aged 66 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

RUGGLES.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 25, ELLEN RUGGLES, widow of Philo Ruggles, in the 86th year of her age

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Calvary Church, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WEEKS.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, MARY HITCHCOCK, widow of the late Ezra Weeks, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her late grandson, Dr. Henry Weeks Brown, No. 184 Bleecker-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.

BY GEO. E. AND F. W. WOODWARD, ARCHITECTS,

A new practical and original work on

RURAL ARCHITECTURE,

Elegantly illustrated with 122 engravings, showing designs and plans of houses of moderate cost, with stables and outbuildings, and manner of constructing balloon frames.

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For Ladies' Hair, New Styles, just received from Paris, at TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY to FORTY DOLLARS each, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

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NECKLACES FOR MISSES.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, 10,000 Photographic Albums on hand at our price, 100,000 Books on hand at your price, 500,000 stereoscopic pictures at any price. LEGGATT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM. (Swedenborgian).—Services every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court-st., by Rev. J. C. AGER, Minister. Subject of lecture this evening—*The Incarnation.* Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Great Retribution.*

RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECTURE AT Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Consciousness of the Dead Not a Bible Doctrine.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISTS' SOCIETY AT DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway. Mr. WILLIS speaks—10½ o'clock; subject—"*The Spirit Giveth the Life;*" 7½ o'clock, "*The Spiritualists' Theory of Prayer;*" 3 o'clock, Conference; subject—"*What Constitutes a Human Soul, and what are its Relations?*" Seats free. The public cordially invited.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division. Annual Missionary Sermon by Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, of Brooklyn, (former Pastor,) in the MORNING, at 10½. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, present Pastor; followed by prayer meeting. Strangers particularly invited. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Baptist Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Why do Men Reject the Gospel and Perish?* And at 7½ P. M. will be preaching, and several persons will be baptized during the evening services. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CITY MISSIONS.—A MEETING FOR THE evangelization of New-York will be held SABBATH EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, (Dr. WESTON'S) Addresses by Rev. Drs. KREBS, ADAMS and CHAMBERS, and RALPH WELLS, Esq. THOS. C. STRONG, Ch'n Special Committee.

THE SEVENTH OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on the Holy Scriptures will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, by Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. Subject: *The Connection of the Old and New Testaments.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Dying Universalist*, in reply to Rev. Dr. Stryker. All inquirers specially invited. Morning service at 10½.

A FIFTH LECTURE ON THE PRINCIPLES of the body of Christians known as the "Catholic Apostolic Church," will be delivered by Rev. WM. W. ANDREWS, in the hall of Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Gathering of First Fruits.*" Rev. xiv chap.

IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION A BLESSING OR A CURSE?—ELLEN BEARD HARMAN, M. D., will lecture upon this subject at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. TRALL and other distinguished physicians will take part in the discussion. Subject at 3 P. M.—*The Proper Improvement of the Sabbath.*

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath-School of the 3d Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. THOMAS HASTINGS and Rev. JOHN H. BOGGS.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE PRAYING Band, SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., leader, will conduct the services on SUNDAY, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.; strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE NEW HEAVENS, AND THE NEW Earth. The Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture upon the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the new Church, Swedenborgian house of worship, on 35th-st., between Fourth and Lexington-avs. Seats free.

REV. BRADFORD K. PIERCE, OF MASSAchusetts, will preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7:30 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—THE CONDITION of many of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, compels us to appeal to the public in their behalf. Supplies may be sent to the depot, No. 654 Broadway, and money to CHAS. FANNING, Treasurer, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip. C. C. GOSS, General Superintendent.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs. Preaching on SABBATH, Feb. 26, by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER. In the evening, 7½ o'clock, third of a course of sermons on practical gospel subjects, illustrated by pastoral experience. Subject—*Duty of the Church to her Young Men.*

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sexton will be at the church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

MARINERS' TEMPLE.—PREACHING ON SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. I. L. HODGE, D. D. Monthly concert of the Sabbath School in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by W. D. MANGAM and others. Singing by the children.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. ROONEY, of California; and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M., and Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—17TH-ST., BETWEEN 1st and 2d avs. The Juvenile Missionary Society will hold its monthly meeting SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Rev. WM. TUNISON, of Jersey City, will address the school.

PROPHETIC LECTURES—THE FIFTH OF the course on Daniel, by JOHN WILLIAMS, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the University Building, Washington-square. Subject—*The Origin, History, and Doom of Anti-Christ.* Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—REV. S. W. MESSMORE, pastor of the Independent Methodist Church, Rome, N. Y., will occupy Prof. MATTISON's pulpit on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. A cordial welcome to all. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening: *The Lord Hath Opened His Armory.*

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. F. WATKINS, of Brooklyn, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. H. B. ELLIOT. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. Essay by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH. Address by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. Old members and friends invited.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF Progress at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. J. M. PEEBLES, by request, will repeat his discourse on the *Progress of Theological Ideas*, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Speaking also at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WILL THERE BE PEACE?—S. S. SNOW, the "Prophet," will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject: *The Man of Sin and His Approaching Doom.* Seats free.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH, 22D-ST., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach morning and evening, SUNDAY, Feb. 26. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, 8th-av., corner 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*The Church on the Rock—Christ, St. Peter and the Pope.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st. Rev. WM. S. BALCH, of Ludlow, Vt., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—DIScourse, SABBATH EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, *on the Battle by Night between Diabolus and Mansoul.* Services at half-past seven.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the sixth in a course of sermons on "The Distinguished Women of the Bible." Subject—"*Jephtha's Daughter.*"

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery—The Original Mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Sup't. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Penn., will preach on SUNDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. COOKMAN, Sunday, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes.

NOTICE.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. Potts',) on SUNDAY, at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., and at half-past 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST,) EPIScopal,) Lexington-av., corner East 35th-st., Rev. C. B. DUFFIE, Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—In Greene-st., near Canal. Rev. Mr. FARMER will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. The public are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Daniel 4.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Corner 9th-av. and 28th-st. Third service EVERY SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE GEORGIA AMPAIGN.

Gen. Jo. Johnston's Official Report.

Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON'S official report of the campaign against SHERMAN, has just been published in the Richmond papers, as we announced yesterday. It opens thus:

VINEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 30, 1864.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee while it was under my command. Want of the reports of the Lieutenant-Generals, for which I have waited until now, prevents me from being circumstantial.

In obedience to the orders of the President, received by telegraph at Clinton, Miss., Dec. 18, 1863, I assumed command of the army of Tennessee at Dalton on the 27th of that month.

Letters from the President and Secretary of War, dated respectively 23d and 29th of December, impressed upon me the importance of soon commencing active operations against the enemy. The relative forces, including the moral effect of the affair of Missionary Ridge, condition of the artillery horses and most of those of the cavalry, and want of field transportation, made it impracticable to effect the wishes of the Executive.

On the 31st of December the effective total of the infantry and artillery of the army, including two brigades belonging to the Department of Mississippi, was 35,826; the effective total of the cavalry, including Roddy's command at Tuscumbia, was 5,613. The Federal force in our front, exclusive of cavalry and the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps at Knoxville, was estimated at 60,000.

The Winter was mainly employed in improving the discipline and equipment of the army, and bringing back absentees to the ranks. At the end of April, more than 5,000 had rejoined their regiments.

The horses of the cavalry and artillery had been much reduced in condition by the previous campaign. As full supplies of forage could not be furnished them at Dalton, it was necessary to send about half of each of these arms of service far to the rear, where the country could furnish food. On that account, Brig.-Gen. RODDY was ordered, with about three-fourths of his troops, from Tuscumbia and Dalton, and arrived at the end of February. On the 2d of April, however, he was sent back to his former position by the Secretary of War.

Then follows a detailed account of the campaign from Dalton south, and the report concludes thus:

"The character of Peachtree Creek and the numerous fords in the Chattahoochee above its mouth, prevented my attempting to defend that part of the river. The broad and muddy channel of the creek would have separated the two parts of the army. It and the river below its mouth were, therefore, taken as our line. A position on the high ground south of the creek was selected for the army from which to attack the enemy while crossing. The engineer officers, with a large force of negroes, were set to work to strengthen the fortifications of Atlanta, and to mount on them seven heavy rifles borrowed from Maj.-Gen. MAURY.

The Chief Engineer was instructed to devote his attention—first, to the works between the Decatur and Marietta roads, to put them in such condition that they might be held by the State troops, so that the army might attack the enemy in flank when he approached the town—this in the event that we should be unsuccessful in attacking the Federal army in its passage of the Peachtree Creek.

After the armies were separated by the Chattahoochee, skirmishing became less severe. On the 14th a division of Federal cavalry crossed the river by Moore's bridge, near Newman, but was driven back by Armstrong's brigade, sent by Brig.-Gen. JACKSON to meet it.

On the 15th Gov. BROWN informed me, orally, that he hoped to reinforce the army before the end of the month with near ten thousand State troops.

On the 17th the main body of the Federal army crossed the Chattahoochee between Roswell and Powers' ferry. At 10 o'clock P. M., while I was giving Lieut.-Col. PRESTMAN, Chief-Engineer, instructions in regard to his work of the next day on the fortifications of Atlanta, a telegram was received from Gen. COOPER, informing me, by direction of the Secretary of War, that as I had failed to arrest the advance of the enemy to the vicinity of Atlanta, and expressed no confidence that I could defeat him, I was relieved from the command of the army and department of Tennessee, which would be immediately turned over to Gen. HOOD. This was done at once. On the morning of the 18th the enemy was reported to be advancing, and, at Gen. HOOD's request, I continued to give orders until afternoon, placing the troops on the position selected near Peachtree Creek.

In transferring the command to Gen. HOOD I explained my plans to him—first, to attack the Federal army while crossing Peachtree Creek. If we were successful, great results might be hoped for, as the enemy would have both the creek and the river to intercept his retreat. Second, if unsuccessful, to keep back the enemy by intrenching, to give time for the assembling of State troops promised by Gov. BROWN; to garrison Atlanta with those troops, and when the Federal army approached the town attack it on the most exposed flank with all the Confederate troops.

These troops, who had been for seventy-four days in the immediate presence of the enemy, laboring and fighting daily, enduring toil, exposure and danger with equal cheerfulness, more confident and high-spirited than when the Union army presented itself near Dalton, were then inferior to none who ever served the Confederacy.

Under the excellent administration of Brig.-Gen. MACKALL, Chief of Staff, the troops were well equipped and abundantly supplied. The draught animals of the artillery and quartermaster's department were in better condition on the 18th of July than on the 5th of May. We lost no material in the retreat, except the four field pieces mentioned in the accompanying report of Gen. HOOD.

I commenced the campaign with Gen. BRAGG's army of Missionary Ridge, with one brigade added—MERCER's, and two taken away—BALDWIN's and QUARLES'. That opposed to us was GRANT's army of Missionary Ridge, then estimated at 80,000 by our principal officers, increased, as I have stated, by two corps, a division, and several thousand recruits—in all, at least 30,000 men. The cavalry of that army was estimated by Maj.-Gen. WHEELER at 15,000.

The reinforcements which joined our army amounted to 15,000 infantry and artillery, and 4,000 cavalry. Our forces reported much greater numbers joining the United States Army—garrison and bridge guards from Tennessee and Kentucky, relieved by "one-hundred days' men," and the Seventeenth Corps, with 2 000 cavalry.

The loss of our infantry and artillery, from the 5th of May, had been about 10,000 in killed and wounded, and 4,700 from all other causes—mainly slight sickness, produced by heavy cold rains which prevailed in the latter half of June. These and the slightly wounded were beginning to rejoin their regiments. For want of reports I am unable to give the loss or the services of the cavalry, which was less under my eye than the rest of the army. The effective strength was increased by about 2,000 during the campaign.

The effective force transferred to Gen. HOOD was about 41,000 infantry and artillery, and 10,600 cavalry.

According to the opinion of our most experienced officers, daily reports of prisoners, and statements of Northern papers, the enemy's loss in action could not have been less than five times as great as ours. In the cases in which we had the means of estimating it, it ranged from seven to one to ninety-one to one compared with ours, and averaged thirteen to one. The Union prisoners concurred in saying that their heaviest loss occurred in their daily attacks made in line of battle upon our skirmishers in their rifle-pits. Whether they succeeded in dislodging our skirmishers or not, their loss was heavy and ours almost nothing.

At Dalton the great numerical superiority of the enemy made the chances of battle much against us, and even if beaten, they had a safe refuge behind the fortified pass of Ringgold and in the fortress of Chattanooga. Our refuge, in case of defeat, was in Atlanta, 100 miles off, with three rivers intervening. Therefore, victory for us could have been decisive, while defeat would have been utterly disastrous. Between Dalton and the Chattahoochie we could given battle only by attacking the enemy intrenched, or so near intrenchments that the only result of success to us would have been his falling back to them; while defeat would have been our ruin.

In the course pursued, our troops always fighting under cover, had very trifling losses compared with those they inflicted; so that the enemy's numerical inferiority was reduced daily and rapidly, and we could reasonably have expected to cope with the Union army on equal ground by the time the Chattahoochie was passed. Defeat on this side of the river would have been its destruction. We, if beaten, had a place of refuge in Atlanta too strong to be assaulted, and too extensive to be invested. I had hoped also that by the breaking of the railroad in its rear the Union army might be compelled to attack us in a position of our own choosing, or to a retreat, easily converted into a rout.

After we crossed the Etowah five detachments of cavalry were successively sent, with instructions to destroy as much as they could of the railroad between Dalton and Stowah. All failed because too weak. We could never spare a sufficient body of cavalry for this service, as its assistance was absolutely necessary in the defence of every position we occupied. Capt. HARVEY, an officer of great courage and sagacity, was detached on this service, with one hundred men, on the 11th of June, and remained for several weeks near the railroad, frequently interrupting, although not strong enough to prevent its use.

Early in the campaign the statements of the strength of the cavalry in the Department of the Mississippi and East Louisiana, given me by Lieut.-Gen. POLK, just from the command of that department, and my telegraphic correspondence with his successor, Lieut.-Gen. S. D. LEE, gave me reason to hope that a competent force could be sent from Mississippi and Alabama to prevent the use of the railroad by the United States army. I therefore suggested it to the President directly, on the 13th June and 16th July, and through Gen. BRAGG on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 16th and 26th of June; and also to Lieut.-Gen. LEE on the 10th May, and 3d, 11th and 16th June. I did so in the belief that this cavalry would serve the Confederacy better by causing the defeat of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN's army than by repelling a raid in Mississippi.

Beside the causes of my removal, alleged in the telegram announcing it, various other accusations have been made against me—some published in newspapers in such a manner as to appear to have official authority, and others circulated orally in Georgia and Alabama, and imputed to Gen. BRAGG.

The principal are, that I persistently disregarded the instructions of the President; that I would not fight the enemy; that I refused to defend Atlanta; that I refused to communicate with Gen. BRAGG in relation to the operations of the army; that I disregarded his entreaties to change my course and attack the enemy; and gross exaggerations of the loss of the army.

I had not the advantage of receiving the President's instructions in relation to the manner of conducting the campaign. But as the conduct of my predecessor, in retreating before odds less than those confronting me, has apparently been approved, and as Gen. LEE, in keeping on the defensive and retreating toward GRANT's objective point, under circumstances like mine, was adding to his great fame, both in the estimation of the administration and people, I supposed that my course would not be censured. I believed then, as I do now, that it was the only one at my command which promised success.

I think that the foregoing narrative shows that the Army of Tennessee did fight, and with at least as much effect as I have ever done before.

The proofs that I intended to hold Atlanta are the fact that under my orders the work of strengthening its defences was going on vigorously, the communication on the subject made by me to Gen. HOOD, and the fact that my family was in the town. That the public workshops were removed and no large supplies deposited in the town, as alleged by Gen. BRAGG, were measures of common prudence, and no more indicated the intention to abandon the place, than the sending the WAGONS of an army to the rear, on a day of battle, proves a foregone determination to abandon the field.

While Gen. BRAGG was at Atlanta, about the middle of July, we had no other conversation concerning the army there than such as I introduced. He asked me no questions regarding its operations, past or future; made no comments upon them, nor suggestions, and had not the slightest reason to suppose that Atlanta would not be defended. He told me that the object of his journey was to consult with Lieut.-Gen. LEE, and communicate with Gen. E. K. SMITH, in relation to reinforcements for me. He talked much more of affairs in Virginia than in Georgia, asserting, what I believed, that SHERMAN's army outnumbered GRANT's, and impressed me with the belief that his visits to me were unofficial.

A copy of a brief report by Gen. HOOD accompanies this. Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

THE REMARKABLE SUICIDE OF RENE GAUTIER.

He was Apprehensive of Arrest for Crime—His Brother Killed in an Attempt to Take the Life of Louis Napoleon—Inquest by Coroner Gover.

RENE GAUTIER, a Frenchman whose correspondence shows him to have been on intimate terms with rebels in Paris, if he was not one of their agents in this city, committed suicide, on Wednesday morning last, by shooting himself in the forehead, as has already been briefly stated in the TIMES. He was a boarder in the family of Mr. A. P. SMITH, at No. 219 West Forty-eighth-street; but as he had occupied apartments there only since about the 1st of December last, the family knew little more of him or his calling than if he had been an entire stranger. From his address, which was that of a young man of good breeding and considerable wealth, the family were led to offer him a parlor when he applied for board; but he chose a little chamber with ordinary furniture, and particularly desired seclusion. He appeared regularly at the family board at the usual hours, and was ever urbane and cheerful; but before the removal of the cloth he invariably sought his room, and spent nearly every evening therein, perfecting certain discoveries in window-glass staining. If he went abroad, he usually returned with a book or some other thing indicating that he had been at the Mercantile Library; but the contrary occurred. He seemed wedded to his room, and a light which nearly every evening shone thence far into the watches of midnight would indicate that he was busy therein. He never visited billiard-saloons, bar-rooms, or places of amusements, drank no wine, used no tobacco, and seemed altogether a gentleman whose tastes or pursuits led him to seek retirement.

Recently a Government detective officer arrived in town from Baltimore, and frequently had business at or near Mr. SMITH's residence, and this fact came to GAUTIER's knowledge; but he made no remark, and no person suspected any wrong until the morning of the suicide, when an officer and a stranger called at the house. A Mr. GAUDIER, who was well known by Mr. SMITH, having been arrested for an assault which he is alleged to have committed on the evening of the 14th, had been sent, on the morning of the 15th inst., accompanied by an officer from the Twenty-second Precinct Police office, to ask Mr. SMITH to go before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and bail him. The girl who answered the bell was told that Mr. GAUDIER wished to see Mr. SMITH; but she misconstrued the message and told Mr. GAUTIER that a policeman and another person desired to see him at the door. At this he sprang from the breakfast-table and, ran to his room, and soon thereafter the report of a pistol was heard.

When his door was burst in by Sergt. MURPHY, about fifteen minutes thereafter, GAUTIER was found quite dead in his bed. He had hastily written, in a large, legible hand, the words, "Good by, Curious!!" with the three exclamation points as here printed; then, carefully arranging his bed and binding a handkerchief to his neck to absorb any blood that might otherwise fall on the bed-clothing, he placed the muzzle of his pistol to his forehead and fired.

Coroner GOVER, having waited nearly a week, hoping to learn something definite concerning the deceased, summoned a jury yesterday, and closed the inquest. The Coroner was able to find only three persons—Monsieur LAFIE FICATOR, publican, of No. 1,257 Broadway, Mr. WILLIAM S. CHARNLEY, broker, of No. 34 Wall-street, and Mr. ADDISON P. SMITH, merchant—who could give any account of GAUTIER. Mr. CHARNLEY was GAUTIER's broker, but his testimony relates only to certain monetary transactions, in which the deceased had purchased from $4,000 to $5,000 in five-twenties, and subsequently, just previous to the commission of the suicide, exchanged these for gold and bills of exchange, with which he intended, according to his statement, to pay certain bills in Paris. The testimony of M. LAFIE FICATOR is quite interesting. It is as follows:

Lafie Ficator, sworn.—I live at No. 1,257 Broadway, and take lodgers; have known deceased about seven months; I became acquainted with him as a lodger; told me he had a patent for imitating stained glass, which he had sold to a gentleman in Boston, who had paid him one-half, and was to give him the residue of the money in May next; he left my house about the last of October; a month or more subsequently he returned and applied for a room, but my house was full and he went to No. 219 West Forty-eighth-street; I saw him on the 11th inst., and he seemed depressed and excited, and told me that of late all of his letters from France had been opened by some person in the post-office; he feared that he had said too much about the American war, and that his name had been revealed by the Parisian press, but, he added, "I have said nothing against this country;" he told me that he had recently purchased a pistol; he might never use it, but he wished to be armed; he liked this country, and thought that he could make a fortune in it; having realized a fortune, he would go to China and sell his patent, and then return to France and spend the remainder of his days with his sister, for, he added, he would not marry again; his wife and child died after he had been two years married; his brother was killed by the explosion of a torpedo, in an attempt, in 1848, to take the life of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The testimony of Mr. ADDISON P. SMITH, gives M. GAUTIER's religious and political views, thus:

Addison P. Smith sworn: I have, on three different occasions, conversed with the deceased on politics, and found him a fatalist, and in religion an infidel, and possessed of strange ideas, one of which was that blood could be taken from the body and put away, properly labeled, and, placed in the same person it was taken from, two hundred years afterward, it would resuscitate him, and that he could live as long as he willed; another of his ideas was that man was in every respect the equal of God; he believed that the country was going headlong to anarchy, and to support his opinion he quoted the history of other republics that have risen and fallen; on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., he walked from the house to the General Post-office to get his letters, as he was afraid that some person might open them before their delivery at home; his manner of life was unobjectionable, and his habits were regular; my brother, who is a detective officer under Gen. Wallace, came to our house on Friday night and staid about an hour; he said that he came hither on Government business, the nature of which he could not disclose, but he remarked that it was in relation to some person that I knew; subsequent to my brother's visit I noticed in the deceased an uneasiness of manner, and I presume that he had heard something concerning my brother's business here.

Kate McNulty, who was unwittingly the cause of this suicide, having been sworn, said: The bell rang, and I answered it; a policeman and a gentleman were at the door, and asked to see Mr. Gautier; supposing that they meant the deceased, I went to the table and told him that there was a gentleman at the door who wanted to see him; deceased said "All right;" he got up from the table, and as he was going up the basement stairs he looked over the rail into the parlor hall; I then told him that the gentleman was outside; he said that he would go up to his room first and look out of the window; he seemed to be quite excited; in about fifteen minutes after this I was sent up to his room to tell him that it was not he the was wanted; I found his door locked, and heard him groaning; I came down and told Mrs. Woodell, and she sent a gentleman up stairs; I was sent for a physician, and on my return heard that deceased had shot himself; after the officer burst in the door I entered the room and saw deceased bleeding from the head; he was shot dead.

Dr. John Beach, who made the post-mortem examination of Gavtier's body, testified that the bullet entered the skull at the centre of the forehead and, penetrating the brain, lodged in the cerebellum.

The verdict of the jury was as follows:

"We find that René Gautier came to his death by suicide by shooting himself while in a fit of temporary insanity, superinduced by the impression of fear upon the mind, of an arrest for some crime unknown to the jury, on the 15th day of February, 1865."

Among the effects which GAUTIER has left are clippings from the British Government newspaper organ, and numerous letters from Paris and other French cities, written in the French language, all indicating that GAUTIER was either the New-York correspondent of a Parisian rebel journal, or the agent here of rebels in Paris. There are also several fine samples of glass-staining with an indestructable mineral compound, and two canvas bags, each containing $1,000 in gold coin in deceased's trunk, now in the Coroner's possession. GAUTIER was 28 years of age.

Children's Aid Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—INTERESTING FACTS AND STATISTICS OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS—THE GOOD WORK OF THE SOCIETY AMONG THE NEWSBOYS' AND ORPHAN CHILDREN.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at the Metropolitan Bank, on Friday afternoon, the President, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., in the chair.

Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD, M. T. HEWIT, JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, CHARLES H. TRASK, and D. R. JAQUES were elected Trustees for the ensuing three years.

At a subsequent meeting of the trustees, W. A. BOOTH, Esq., was elected President, and JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer.

The Twelfth Annual Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented, and from them we gather the following facts:

The society during last year relieved some 10,000 poor or houseless children. Interesting statistics are given, showing a falling off in the number of juvenile offenders, and that crime is decreasing, with an increasing population. The society endeavors especially to mitigate the influences of ignorance, orphanage, homelessness, and the neglect or intemperance of parents, which are the great causes of crime among children. During last year, 6,793 boys were received in the Newsboys' Lodging House; 2,189 poor children were educated in the Industrial School; 821 girls were sheltered in the Girls' Industrial Home, and over one hundred a month sent to homes, mainly in the country. The expenses of the year have been over fifty thousand dollars. Many children have been placed in excellent homes in the West, which offers peculiar advantages for this work, and many have found their way into the army, and served with distinction. In all, 1,235 persons were provided with homes and employment.

The Girls' Lodging House, No. 205 Canal-st., receives girls without a home, gives them food and lodging, to some extent educates them, then finds them employment. Its expenses were $4,793 53, and it is in need of funds. Its value may be estimated from the statement of the report, that "it need no longer be said by any honest, respectable young girl in the City of New-York that she has no place to stay."

The Newsboys' Lodging house is well known, and has done more work this year than ever. Its evening school is well attended, averaging sixty a night. The Savings Bank is still popular, and receives in deposits an average of $200 per month. It is desired to secure a permanent building and fund for its continuance.

There are twelve Industrial Schools under charge of the society, the aggregate expenses of which were $11,783. Very interesting accounts of their management are presented in detail. For them, as for all the branches of the society's benevolent work, more money is wanted, and the philanthropic could bestow their means upon no more useful charity.

THE NEW LOAN BILL.

The Measure in Full.

The following is the Loan Bill lately reported from the Committee on Ways and Means:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, any sums not exceeding in the aggregate $600,000,000, and to issue therefor bonds or other obligations of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and so much thereof as may be issued in bonds shall be of denominations of not less than $50, and may be made payable at any period not more than forty years from the date of issue, or may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any period not less than five years nor more than forty years from date, or payable as aforesaid, as may be expressed upon their face, and so much thereof as may be issued in other forms than bonds may be made convertible into any bonds authorized by this act, and may be of such denominations not less than $50, and made redeemable or payable at such periods as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury may be deemed expedient; and the interest on such bonds shall be payable semi-annually, and on all other obligations, authorized by this act, the interest may be made payable semi-annually, annually, or at maturity thereof, and the principal or interest, or both, may be made payable in coin or in lawful money, provided that the rate of interest on any of such bonds or other obligations, when payable in coin shall not exceed six per centum per annum, and when not payable in coin shall not exceed seven and three-tenths per centum per annum; and the rate and character of interest shall be expressed on all such bonds or obligations.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted that the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of any of the bonds or other obligations issued under this act, either in the United States or elsewhere, in such manner and at such rates and under such conditions as he may think advisable, for coin or for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury Notes, certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit, or other representations of value which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress, and all bonds or other obligations issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authorities.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, in relation to forms, inscriptions, devices, and the printing, alteration, sealing, signing and counterfeiting thereof, with such others as are applicable, shall apply to the bonds and other obligations issued under this act, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing the issue of legal-tender notes in any form, and a sum not exceeding one per centum of the amount of bonds and other obligations issued under this act, is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing and issuing the same and disposing thereof.

The following is the substitute to be offered by Mr. STEVENS:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $600,000,000, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable at any time not more than forty years from the passage of this act, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, and of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may deem expedient, and he may, in his discretion, dispose of such bonds at any time upon such terms as he may deem most advisable, and said bonds shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be at liberty to exchange bonds similar to those provided for in the first section of the act with the holders of any bonds or obligations of the United States bearing interest, provided that such exchange shall be offered by the holders of obligations within two years after the passage of this act.

The bill is made the special order for Thursday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 25, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67....	134	200	Fontinac Lead Co.	59⅜
10,000	do.....	133⅜	500	do.....b30	60
80,000	U.S. 6s, 1-20s. C	111⅛	500	N. Y. Cen.....	114⅜
20,000	do ..new iss.	110¼	200	do.....s10	114⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C. Indorsed.....	102	200	do.....	114⅜
			40	do.....	114⅜
100,000	U.S.6s,10-40s C	102⅜	200	Erie Railway..s10	74⅜
500	do.....	102⅛	300	do.....	74⅜
1,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. Cer.	98⅜	500	do.....	74⅜
5,000	M. 6s ins. to Pacific R.....	74	500	do.....s10	74⅜
			1000	do.....	74⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s....	68	100	do.....s5	74⅜
30,000	Ohio & M. C....	28¼	100	do s60	73⅜
30,000	do.....	28	1050	do.....s5	74
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	105	200	Wyan. V. Coal....	85
2,000	Erie 2d M....	109⅜	7	Erie R. Pref.....	93
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	101	50	do.....	92
4,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B	100	100	Hudson R. R.....	114⅜
1,000	Mich. S. S. F. 8s.	104	400	do.....	114⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B	100¾	100	do.....	115
2,000	To. & W. 1 M. 8s.	96¾	400	Reading R.....	114
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98¾	1000	do.....	114¼
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	80	100	Mich. Cen. R.. b30	112
10,000	Am. Gold...s30	197	500	M. S. & N. I.....	68¾
10,000	do.....	199	500	do.....	68¾
5,000	do.....	198	1000	do.....	68¾
4,000	do.....	198¼	1000	do.....	68
40	B'k of Commerce..	110	500	do.....	68¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank....	123	500	Chi. & N. W.....	34
20	Cen. National Bk.	104	500	do.....	33¾
50	Canton Co.....	38¼	1000	C. & N. W. Pr....	63¾
200	do.....	38	200	Chic. & R. I..b30	97
100	do.....	37¾	500	do.....	96¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr....	67¾	300	do.....	96¾
200	do.....	67¾	300	do.....	96¾
200	do.....	68	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	43¾
300	do.....	68¾	28	Chic. B. & Q. R	118
100	do.....	68¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C..b10	96¾
400	do.....	68	500	do.....	96¾
100	Quick. Min.....	66¾	100	do.....	96¾
1000	Mar. Min. Co....	15¾	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref..	94
1000	do.....	15	200	H. & St. J. R. Pref..	41
50	Am. Coal Co.....	77			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & Miss. C....	28¾	300	Canton Co.....	37
300	N. Y. Cen.....s15	114¾	300	do.....b5	37
300	do.....b3	115	200	do.....s3	37
100	Erie Railway....	74½	200	Wyom. V. Coal....	85¾
100	do.....b3	74¾	200	do.....s3	85¾
100	Hudson R. R.....	115¾	100	do.....	86
500	do.....	115¾	200	do.....	86¾
400	do.....s5	115¾	100	Cum. Coal Co...s3	67¾
200	do.....b3	115¾	300	do.....	67
500	do.....b6	115¾	300	do.....s3	67
100	Reading R.....	114¾	300	do.....s15	66¾
200	do.....b3	114¾	300	do.....b10	67¾
100	do.....s3	67¼	100	do.....s2	67¼
200	do.....s3	114¾	100	do.....	67¾
100	M. S. & N. I...x d.	67¾	400	do.....	67¾
100	do.....	67¾	100	do.....s15	66¾
100	do.....s3	67¾	200	do.....b10	67¾
300	do.....	68	400	do.....s15	66¾
200	do.....b3	68	600	Mar. Min. Co...	15¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts...	83¾	100	do..... b3	16¾
300	Chi. & R. I. R....	96¾	100	do.....b15	15¾
100	do.....s3	96¾	300	do.....s3	15¾
200	Chic. & N. W...b3	34	100	do.....b10	15¾
200	do.....	34	100	do.....	15¾
100	C. & N. W. Pr....	63¾	100	do.....b5	15¾
400	Pitts., F. W. & C...	96	100	do.....	15¾

SATURDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The Gold Room ranged to-day 199¼@198¾ ₱ cent. The speculators for the rise took some large cash and three-day contracts, which were freely supplied by sellers. The market was rather free from excitement, notwithstanding the heavy purchases referred to.

The Stock Exchange held but one session, as usual on Saturday. The sales of Governments were at steady rates. The Railways and Cumberland Coal not so strong as on Friday.

At 3 o'clock, on the Street, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday afternoon. The Railways left off rather dull:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.....	102⅜	102⅜	Pittsburgh	83½	83¾
U. S. 5-20's.....	111¼	111¼	Northwest.....	34½	34
T. Certificates	98⅜	98⅜	N. West Pref....	64¾	63¾
N. Y. Central...	114¾	114⅜	Rock Island....	97⅜	96⅜
Erie	74⅜	74½	Fort Wayne.....	97½	96
Hudson.....	116	115⅜	Cum'land Coal..	69¾	67¾
Reading.....	114¾	114⅜	Quicksilver.....	86⅜	86⅜
Mich. Southern..	68¾	68	Mariposa.....	13¾	15½
Illinois Cen....	118½	118¾	Ohio & M. Certs	28½	28¾

There was no export of Specie by the Liverpool steamer to-day.

The First National Bank received $400,000 in subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 ₱ cent. Loan.

The Third National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of Five ₱ cent. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	118	Bank of N. Amer....	110
Mechanics'.....	110	Irving	108
Union	115	Metropolitan.....	122½
America.....	135	Market.....	104
City.....	175	Nassau.....	108
Phenix.....	105	Shoe and Leather...	108
North River.....	108	Corn Exchange	110
National.....	115	Commonwealth....	105
Merchants' Exchange	98	N. Y. Nat'l Ex. Bk..	110
State of New-York..	120	Central National....	104
Commerce.....	110	First National.....	100
Mechs' Bkg. Asso..	101	Fourth National....	97
American Exc.....	122	Ninth National.....	108
Pacific.....	165		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	103	Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	100	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref..	82
Erie 1st mort, '68.....	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	75
Erie 7s, '78.....	105	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	100⅜
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83..	109¼	Chi. & N. W. Ind. B'ds.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80..	101	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Mort.	80
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88 .	100	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	92½
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	100	Del., L. & W. 1sts.....	101
Hud. R. 7s 1st m., '69..	100	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '86.	109	Tol. & W. 1sts. Pref....	96¾
Hudson R. 7's, 3d m. '75.	101	Tol. & Wab. Ext. Bds..	90
Hud. R. 7s, bonds, '67..	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort .	104
Harlem 1st, '69-72.....	109	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	102
Harlem 3d, '68.....	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Chi. & Q. ₱ c. 1sts.	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds .	98½
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d mort	92	Mil. & Mo. L. F. 1st m	76
N. Ind. Gashes 7 ₱ c. '86.	95	Chi. & Ath. S. F. 8s....	100
M. S. & N. I. S. 7 ₱ c. '75.	104	Chi. & Al. S. F. Inc..	92
Ill. Central 7 ₱ c. '75...	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....	80

The leading paper in the circular of Messrs. JEROME, RIGGS & Co., this week, which we copy in another place, appears to be written with much care and to the aim of preparing the financial mind for the gradual, rather than violent decline in the speculation in the Gold Room. But we cannot forbear to express a respectful dissent to the theory or assumption that the volume of Legal-Tender, or Greenbacks, and the scarcity of Gold, made or justified the extraordinary rise of last Summer. Besides, as the Gold Room *then* refused, or failed to prepare the public mind at large, or the mercantile community especially interested in the question, for any thing like a gradual advance in Gold, but rushed up the price by a hurricane of excitement without stopping to consult or in any way care for the consequences, we doubt whether it can *now* be relied upon to graduate the fall, to which the military and financial events of the day inevitably, or confessedly, point. We apprehend that impulse rather than reason will control the question. Such is the very nature of a purely gambling arena like the Gold Room. It may itself be suddenly overwhelmed this Spring by a panic fall, as it attempted to overwhelm the Public Credit last Spring, by a panic rise in Gold.

We fear that the able writer for the Circular has unwittingly made himself the apologist of the Gold Room and its unwarranted raids upon the Currency. Before the Room was established, or in full charge of the market, as the quoted barometer for Gold, the price *was* one of military success, and *not* of Currency, as now pretended. Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh, in July, 1863, put Gold down 20@25 ₱ cent., (the previous range being 145@150 ₱ cent.,) and it put the Stock Exchange up on the improved National confidence 10@15 ₱ cent. The latter was then superior to, or independent of, the mere curbstone gambling going on at the time in Gold. *Now*, Charleston, and Columbia, and Wilmington, all fail to put Gold down 5 ₱ cent., or even 3 ₱ cent., on a range of 200@205 ₱ cent, and the fact is accepted by the circular "in its full meaning" as against the currency, rather than as illustrative of the vicious ascendancy which the Gold Room has been permitted to assume even over usually sound financial minds as well as the Stock Exchange. And so far has this demoralizing admission been suffered to go, that we find it gravely asserted that "no great fall (from 200 ₱ cent.) must be immediately expected," *because* Government is employing too large a volume of greenbacks to be within the remedy of military success, though the same Legal-Tender was employed before Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh, when military successes *did* control the market.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,343,949 36; total payments, $3,287,527 10, including for Customs, $288,000; on account of Loan, $720,000; balance, $28,515,380 40.

Sales of Real Estate by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Feb. 23, 1865:

Property No. 326 Spring-st.....	$10,000
Property No. 349 Spring-st.....	9,250
Property No. 306 Spring-st.....	13,000
Property No. 4 McDougal-st.....	3,500
Property No. 573 Greenwich-st., leasehold.....	825
Property Nos. 644, 646 and 648 Greenwich-st., leasehold.....	3,000
Property No. 294 West Houston-st., leasehold....	2,850
Property No. 299 Sackett st., Brooklyn.....	4,750
Property No. 297 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.....	4,725
Property No. 296

FINANCIAL

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interes. at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office. THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO. STOCK, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY GIDEON POTT & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company, held at their office on the evening of Feb. 14, 1865, it was unanimously resolved, that it was deemed expedient to increase the capital stock from five hundred thousand dollars to one million dollars.

The stockholders of the company are hereby notified that the consent and subscription papers are now ready for their signatures, at the Brooklyn office, No. 1 Court-st., and at the New-York office, No. 139 Broadway. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
BILLOP SEAMAN, Cashier.
ANTHONY LANE, Assistant Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months on the capital stock of this bank, payable March 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed after the 23d inst. and reopened March 1. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

ISLE ROYAL MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of Stockholders, for the choice of Directors, and other business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1865, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals —indorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds"—addressed to R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon of SATURDAY, March 4, 1865, for sale to the undersigned of $30,000 of the LAND BONDS of said company. Refers to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of ten Directors of this company, constituting the third class, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock, P. M. By order JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUEENS COUNTY BONDS.—THE INterest on the Bonds of Queens County, falling due the 1st and 10th of March next, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office in the village of Hempstead. LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, County Treasurer.

HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 20, 1865.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894; interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive. JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President, R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. JAMES C. STONEALL, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris street, in said city. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

CIGAR SMOKERS, NOTICE.

The National Cigar, made by the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company. A new and superior article, produced at small cost, by machinery; best tobacco. For sale at No. 86 Cedar-st., New-York. In boxes of 100, $4, in boxes of 50, $2. W. H. WELLS.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The executors of the late GROVER C. FURMAN, in order to settle the estate, offer for sale the following desirable property in Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh, viz:

Dwelling house and lot, No. 145 Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 123 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 136 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 138 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 140 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 142 Fourth-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 71 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 77 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 South-First st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 70 South-Second-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 72 South-Second st.
Dwelling house and lot, northeast corner South-First and Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 Broadway near Bedford-av.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 Broadway near Bedford-av.

The present is an opportunity rarely offered to purchase productive and valuable real estate on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to F. L. KNEELAND, (one of the executors,) No. 66 Wall-st., New-York; or W. MORGAN, No. 50 South-Seventh-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; or HUGHES & GREEN, corner Fifth and Grand sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

JAMES MAURICE, F. L. KNEELAND, AARON F. HOWARD, } Executors, &c.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., consisting of about 54 acres, and only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine outbuildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice, large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements—furnace, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; four stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, or at No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land; house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn with room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,448 Post-office, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN WESTCHESter County, one and a half hours from city, near village and depot; 120 acres, fine large buildings, 20 acres grafted fruits, some timber, watered by Saw Mill River; also residences and farms from one to 250 acres; $5,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STOry and basement brown-stone house, 16.8x42, lot 100, in East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; all modern improvements, fine cellar, and neighborhood excellent; may be seen from 11 to 3. F. FITZSIMMONS, No. 706 3d-av., near 48th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 20TH-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., A three-story and attic, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, in good order, &c. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot on 38th-st., near Lexington-av., in perfect order. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON HALL-ST., near Gates-av., a two-story frame house, lot 30x100; is in a first-class neighborhood. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

$6,000.—FOR SALE—TERMS EASY. A well-built, substantial dwelling, three stories, basement and sub-cellar, water and sewer, in size 20x50; if not sold, will be let, March 1, for $650. Inquire on premises, WILLIAM WALLACE, No. 39 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y., four miles from depot, at New-Hamburgh, a magnificent farm of 180 acres; house, farm house, outbuildings, fences and farm, in splendid condition. Price, $25,000. Apply at No. 241 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD house, nearly new, with excellent garden, greenhouse and stable, near the depot, at Queens, L. I. Neighborhood unexceptionable. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, IN 30TH-STREET, NEAR MADISON-AVENUE—A handsome three-story and attic brown-stone front house, twenty-five feet wide, painted and frescoed in a costly manner, and black walnut finish. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WATER-FRONT ON North River, containing nearly two blocks, with a frontage of 520 feet on the river. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY double house, a good barn and out-buildings, with over two acres of land, at Tuckahoe. Inquire of G. W. L. UNDERHILL, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bathrooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING AT THE junction of Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts., 12 or 25 feet wide, and from 75 to 100 feet deep, fronting on both Broadway and 6th-av., with or without basement of same size. Apply to WM. D. S. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, THE WELL-lighted five-story building No. 141 Elm-st., 25x75, with 15 to 25 horse steady steam-power; also rooms and steam-power in the buildings Nos. 137 and 139 Elm, and Nos 211 and 213 Centre-st. Apply to G. F. HALL, No. 137 Elm-st.

TO LET—THE OLD AND WELL-KNOWN CARpet Warehouse Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Jefferson Market, a splendid business location; also other fine stores and lofts on the avenue. Apply to L. SUYDAM, Jr., No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on parlor floor, with private table only. Those only who wish to pay liberally for style and comfort need apply at No. 55 West 11th-st., one door from 5th-av.

TO LET—A FINE DWELLING, WITH STABLE and about 10 acres of land, fronting the water, at Fort Hamilton. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—ONE room 75x25, well lighted; steam hoistway. Possession immediately, No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES IN house No. 113 Nassau-st., on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, office No. 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, (NO children,) wish to hire the lower part of some neat dwelling, in a pleasant neighborhood, at a moderate rent, or will take a whole house with a small family. Address FERD, Box No. 2,008 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, well located between 8th and 30th sts., and 2d and 7th avs.; rent not over $2,000. Address E. SMITH, Box No. 5,362 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY DECLINING housekeeping desire to engage, from May 1, the entire second floor in the house of some strictly private family of intelligence and cultivation, in or near Madison or 5th avs. The rooms must be spacious, completely and handsomely furnished. A private table would also be agreeable, but is not indispensable. The family is small, and for such accommodations as they want a liberal price would be paid. Address, for four days, WELLS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom adjoining, with board, for a man and his wife, in a private family, who will not move this Spring, between Bleecker and 30th sts., and west of Broadway; references exchanged. Address, stating location, terms and other particulars, U. C., Room No. 11 Clinton Hall, New-York.

BROOKLYN—TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS with board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 o'clock. New classes forming.

BALLS.

CHARITY BALL.—NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS.—Coaches will come in through 14th-st. from 4th av., leave their company, go out through 15th-st., and take up in same order. Coaches will be taken as they come in line. No coaches will be called. Fare $3 below 50th-st. By order of the Mayor. THOMAS W. THORNE, Captain 26th Precinct, City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

SEVEN PER CENT. COUNTY LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 3, OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 3," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Jan. 10, 1865, and legalized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 10, 1865. (Vide chap. 29, Laws 1865.)

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $500,000 each, commencing on the first day of November, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 3," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, February, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the construction of a United States General Hospital at Newark, N. J. The principal buildings to be erected are as follows: Eighteen pavilions, administration building, dining-room, with wings for kitchens; laundry, guard house, knapsack-house, dead-house, operating-room and tank-house. The builder is to furnish all materials, of whatever nature, and all labor and services necessary in the construction. The workmanship and materials are to conform to the plans, specifications, and detail drawings, and to be subject to inspection and approval of an officer appointed for that purpose.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, as soon as required, execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable. The site selected for the hospital is the "Garside" property on Mill-street. Parties intending to bid are requested to visit the site, and to examine plans and specifications at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for U. S. General Hospital at Newark, N. J., and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

No. 19. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1865.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray, samples to be furnished by bidders.

CAVALRY TROWSERS—Army Standard.
CAVALRY BOOTS, (pegged)—Army Standard.
SPADES—Army Standard.
HAVERSACKS—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages.

(The cases to be made in accordance with the specification on file at this office.) The name of the contractor, quantity and kind of goods, number and date of contract, must be distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods, should make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state in their bids when they will commence their deliveries, the quantity they propose to furnish each month, the price *(which should be written both in words and figures)* and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Standard samples of the articles required may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 3, 1865.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE, for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Estimates and propositions will be received till 12 o'clock at noon, the 15th of March next, for building and furnishing the material for a church edifice, on the corner of Asylum and High sts., for the North Ecclesiastical Society of Hartford. Plans and specifications may be found at Room No. 21, Hungerford & Cones Building, at which place the architect will be, to make such explanations as may be desired.

Estimates and propositions may be addressed to E. H. OWEN, Chairman Building Com., Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Feb. 22, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil the 1st of March next for the purchase of Goat Island, situate in the Niagara River, at Niagara Falls, together with the bridges leading thereto, and several small islands adjacent. Address A. S. PORTER, Niagara Falls, or CHARLES D. NORTON, Executor of the estate of the late P. A. PORTER, at Buffalo, N. Y.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with: CORN, OATS, HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 15.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, JOHN J. ROE, President, is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Nassau and Havana, are requested to be on board at the company's wharf, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY MORNING, 27th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the application for a ferry at the foot of Canal-st. All persons interested are requested to attend, without further notice.

BERNARD KELLY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, MICHAEL NORTON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, W. H. GEDNEY, } Committee on Ferries.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested are requested to appear, without further notice.

BERNARD KELLY, LEWIS R. RYERS, MICHAEL NORTON, Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

PERSONAL.

A LOST CHILD IN THE SOUTH.—THE gentleman who gave his motherless child, with a locket and miniature, to a friend on the road from Cassville to Rome, Ga., on the 18th October, 1848, can obtain important information by applying at the office of OLYPHANT & CO., No. 114 Pearl-st., New-York.

MRS. WEST, WHO LEFT ONE DAY last week, at No. 32 9th-st., a sum of money for one of our charitable institutions, is requested to call again at the same place in relation to it.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE LAST NIGHTS OF HAMLET are drawing near.

TO-NIGHT EDWIN BOOTH will appear in his grand role of HAMLET, being its EIGHTIETH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.

ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—[New-York *Herald*.

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7¾.

On SATURDAY, March 4, THE THIRD of the series of GRAND MATINEES of BOOTH'S HAMLET.

Seats may now be secured for every night during the week, and for the matinee.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1865.

157th consecutive night of the unprecedented engagement of MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

Second week of his triumphant performance of TOODLES and SPRUGGINS, now exciting a decided furore and attracting the greatest audiences on Broadway.

Seventh night of the great Owens' specialty, FORTY WINKS.

HORATIO SPRUGGINS...... MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

THE TOODLES

TIMOTHY TOODLES .... MR. JOHN E. OWENS. WITH A GREAT DRUNKEN SCENE.

A Solon Shingle matinee—MR. JOHN E. OWENS, yielding to numerous requests, will give on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 4, and on that occasion only, a matinee performance of SOLON SHINGLE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

Seats for the matinee can be secured now.

In splendid preparation—Dot; or, Cricket on the Hearth.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE,

The Union Heroine of California at Cooper Union, THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, 1865 "A Voice to the American People." Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Firth & Sons and Horace Waters' music-store and at Cooper Union Office.

WINTER GARDEN.—MR. C. WALCOT, JR., begs to announce that his BENEFIT will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, on which occasion a play of GREAT ATTRACTION will be performed.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee, CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows: Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high. Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and A. Q. M.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day: DONAN, STERN & CO., No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.	3D-AV.
112, H. Schmidt.	475, Bauman & Co.
246, G. N. Smith.	2D-AV.
415, P. Nelson.	58, A. Deerking.
HUDSON-ST.	Cor. 36th-st., F. Fittel.
387, J. F. Knapp.	AVENUE A.
8TH-AV.	39, O. H. Rauch.
610, Hendrickson.	GREENWICH-AV.
597, Chs. Hall.	8, S. R. Mann & Co.
443, B. Blanck.	BOWERY.
232, L. Friedländer.	389, Haight Bros.
7TH-AV.	CANAL-ST.
420, Abbot & Palmer.	585, Chas. Rahe.
9TH-AV.	502, F. Engelcke.
426, Bowes & Co.	7TH-ST.
6TH-AV.	166, Chs. Gebhard.
151, J. H. Stellges.	

TURKISH BATHS.

If you wish to enjoy health, strength, youth, beauty, luxury, and rid yourself of cares, wrinkles and infirmities, go to Nos. 13 and 15 Laight-st., and take a genuine Turkish bath. See description of it in Monday's and Wednesday's *Times*. Hours from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 8 to 9 P. M. for gentlemen, and from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. for ladies. Sundays, from 6 to 11 A. M., for gentlemen only.

LOST AND FOUND.

BONDS STOLEN.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The following bonds were stolen from the safe of Thomas Lawrence, Esq., of Pokeepsie, N. Y., and the public are cautioned against negotiating them:

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

1862, May 1	$19,180	$500
1862, May 1	1,243	100
1862, May 1	41,515	1,000
1862, May 1	593	500
1862, May 1	19,179	500
1862, May 1	12,675	500
1862, May 1	12,676	500
1862, May 1	12,677	500
1862, May 1	821	50
1862, May 1	822	50
UNITED STATES TEN-FORTY BONDS.		
1864, March 1	$31,584	$500
1864, March 1	2,063	500
1864, March 1	78,377	1,000
1864, March 1	78,379	1,000
1864, Aug 15, 1 seven-thirty	79,873	500
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent	393	1,000
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent	394	1,000
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent	347	500
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent	348	500
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent	349	500
Michigan War Loan, 7 per cent	350	500

$100 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and delivery on board of this ship, for each of the following-named marines:

DENNIS TRACY—Born in Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, blue eyes, light-brown hair, fair complexion.

JOHN SHAW—Born in Ireland, 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, gray eyes, brown hair, fair complexion.

BENJAMIN COSTLOW—Born in Ireland, 32 years of age, 5 feet 5½ inches high, hazel eyes, brown hair, dark complexion.

GEORGE WILLIAMS—Born in Ireland, 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, light complexion.

The above-named marines deserted from the United States Receiving ship VERMONT, Feb. 14, 1865. W. MOSLANDER, Ex-Officer.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD, Feb. 21, 1865.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1384 to 1392, inclusive: and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 12,038 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by SOLON BUFFUM, and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by R. A. HOLDEN & Co. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned. T. L. TAYLOR & REED, Bankers, No. 5 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE GREAT ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR DRAMA, written by Miss LAURA KEENE, entitled the WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK; OR, THE CURSE OF DRINK.

Pronounced by the ENTIRE PRESS AND PEOPLE as the most SUBLIME CONCEPTION ever offered to a DISCRIMINATING PUBLIC.

It will be performed every AFTERNOON AT 3, and EVENING AT 7¾, by the following TALENTED ARTISTS:

Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Keok, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c.

TONY DENIER IN DANCING GIRAFFE. MORNING, AT 11.

A deeply interesting EXPOSE OF SPIRITUALISM, BY DR. W. F. VON VLECK, with practical illustrations, showing the BALLOT TEST, BLOOD-RED WRITING ON THE ARM, SPIRITUAL ROPE-TIEING, ANSWERING SEALED LETTERS, and all the CHICANERY and HUMBUG of SPIRITUAL IMPOSTERS.

Life-size figures of the JAPANESE.

COMIC SONGS, ELEGANT DANCES, &c.

PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,

TWO FAT WOMEN—LIVING SKELETON,

THREE GIANTS—24 FEET HIGH.

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.

WAX FIGURES, TAKEN FROM LIFE, OF MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB AND BABY.

CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, ALBINO BOY, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES, AQUARIA, MENAGERIE, &c.

Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

TUESDAY, FEB 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M., LA POUDRE AUX YEUX.

Comedy in two acts by Labiche.

LA CORDE SENSIBLE.

Vaudeville in one act.

Theatre office at No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

ALFRED BURNETT.

ALFRED BURNETT.
ALFRED BURNETT.

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY, MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 27.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED—TO TAKE THE ENtire charge of a child of 6 years; must be a Protestant, amiable, and of good address, and able to speak the French language fluently. A lady by birth and education, but who, from circumstances, is willing to accept such a situation, would be greatly preferred; and such a one would find a pleasant and agreeable home; unexceptionable references will be required. Address, for four days, WELLS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A LADY DEsires a situation as governess in a private family, or would teach English, oil painting, drawing and music in a seminary, in city or country. References exchanged. Address, for one week, H. A. R., Madison-square Post-office, New-York City.

A LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE IN teaching and fully competent to give instruction in English, in French, acquired in Paris, music, drawing, &c., is desirous of a situation as governess in a private family; reference and testimonials of the highest respectability. Address E. R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO GOOD society, who is obliged to exert herself in consequence of the death of her parents, desires a situation as resident governess for young children; a good Christian home desired; would go in the country, if required. Address J. E., Station D, Bible House, for three days.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

NEW SPRING GOODS!!!

Double width Poplins, quite new designs, at $1 12½, worth $2.

Plain Summer Poplins, double width, at 90 cents, cost to land $1 75.

A new article for WHOLE SUIT, double width, at $1 12½, really worth $2.

Silk Poplins, best quality for Summer, at $1 75, worth $3.

Black Alpacca Lustre, at 85 cents, worth $1 25.

Checked Valenciennes, double width, black and white, at 75 cents, cost $1 50 to the importers.

Linsey Woolsey, 1½ yards wide, new cloth and new shades, at $2, cost $4.

American Prints, good quality and fast colors, at 25 cents per yard.

White Shirting Muslin, reduced to 20 cents per yard.

Gloves, best Kid, at $2 50 the pair.

A new line of Black Silk from $1 65 up.

LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES IN LADIES UNDERLINEN AND INFANTS' DRESSES, Made up in the best manner and of the best materials from FRENCH PATTERNS lately received.

No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN," GREAT DECLINE IN ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS.

WET MUSLINS!
WET SHIRTING LINENS!
WET TABLE LINENS!
WET NAPKINS!
WET PRINTS!
WET CANTON FLANNELS!
WET SHEETINGS, &c.

The above Goods were bought AT AUCTION, Slightly damaged by water, AND WILL BE SOLD STRICTLY FOR CASH, at the following prices:

GOOD PRINTS, 22 cents; WORTH 30 cents.

ALSO, A large lot of BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, SPRING STYLES, For 31 cents a yard.

GENUINE MERRIMACKS, FINE WHITE MUSLINS, For 28 and 31 cents.

EXTRA QUALITY, 37½ and 40 cents, WIDE WHITE FLANNELS, For 44 cents; worth 60 cents.

WAMSUTTA MUSLINS, 45 cents.

BEST DELAINES, 37½ cents.

Black and Colored ALPACAS, Bought at FRIDAY'S sale, At panic prices, Will be offered at a Slight advance Above auction rates.

CONSUMERS Of Dry Goods Will find it to their Advantage to Examine our Stock And note our prices, Before buying a yard of DOMESTIC GOODS ELSEWHERE.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have largely replenished all their POPULAR STOCKS from the recent large auction sales, with the most desirable styles of bleached and brown shirtings, sheetings, dress goods, cloaks, shawls, laces, embroideries, linens, white goods, carpets, curtain materials, furnishing goods, &c., &c., at extremely low prices.

Broadway and 10th-st.

PRINTED CALICOES, STANDARD QUALITIES.

Fast colors, only 25 cts. per yard; Hoyles, yard wide, do., only 50 cts. per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CLOSING OUT SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS, At greatly reduced prices, To make room for Spring goods.

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, ETC., ETC.

J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

NE PLUS ULTRA.—LACQUERED TEA TOYS, Pineapple Dresses, Crapes, Grass Linen, Madras Handkerchiefs, China, Fancy Goods, at wholesale.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 858 BROADWAY, (SECOND STORY.)

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON—BEGINS AT 7 3-4.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, AND EVERY EVENING. GRAND MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2¼.

UNEXAMPLED, UNPARALLELED, UNANIMOUSLY ADMITTED, BY PRESS AND PUBLIC, AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Of the New, Original and Superbly-Ridiculous Comic Pantomime of Harlequin

MOTHER GOOSE, MOTHER GOOSE, the newest, best and most graphically historical version of the old fairy legend of THE GOLDEN EGG.

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, SUPERB APPOINTMENTS, GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.

NEW AND STARTLING TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, WONDERS OF MAGIC DIABLERIE, AND ELECTRIC EFFECTS.

IS PRONOUNCED IS PRONOUNCED THE GREATEST ARENIC ACHIEVEMENT EVER ACCOMPLISHED IN AMERICA.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING, SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER, AND PEALS OF APPLAUSE.

GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES, in which Madame Louise Tournaire, Young Robert Stickney, the Conrad Brothers, and ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS, Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic, WILL APPEAR WILL APPEAR AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

NOTICE.—Seats secured six days in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION, NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

OF THE FINEST ANIMAL EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITIES of beholding the world-renowned VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS that will be afforded FOR MANY YEARS, are offered now, as the establishment WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, MARCH 18, NOT TO RETURN to New-York, as arrangements have been made for exhibiting the collection in other cities during the next five years.

LAST WEEKS OF HANNIBAL!
LAST WEEKS OF THE GIRAFFE!
LAST WEEKS OF FRANK NASH AND THE WONDERFUL ELEPHANT TIPPOO SAIB!
LAST WEEKS OF PROFESSOR LANGWORTHY AND HIS NEWLY TRAINED ANIMALS!
LAST WEEKS OF SIGNOR VICTOR!
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEKS OF ALL THE LIVING WONDERS comprised in the MOST EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE EXTANT.

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

IMPORTANT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AT THE MILTON GALLERY, No. 646 BROADWAY.

From 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

Rossiter's illustration of MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, Consisting of a series of paintings, representing EVE, MORNING, NOON, EVENING, ADAM.

Every one should call and examine these most wonderful works of art.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CAMILLA URSO.

The public are respectfully informed that CAMILLA URSO, the unrivaled lady violinist, will give her THIRD AND LAST GRAND CONCERT on the evening of MONDAY, Feb. 27.

The following attractions will appear:
Mme. VARIAN, the charming prima donna.
TERESA CARRENO, the wonderful child pianist.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, the distinguished English tenor.
EDW. HOFFMAN, the well-known pianist and composer.

Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Ticket offices for the sale of reserved seats, at Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway; at Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, and Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, is now open.

A GRAND SACRED CONCERT WILL BE given at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., this SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1865, when the oratorio, "The Seven Last Words of Our Saviour on the Cross," (music by Mercadante,) will be produced for the first time in this country, under the direction of Mr. William F. Pecher, organist of the church, assisted by a number of distinguished soloists and an efficient chorus.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in music, painting and wax flowers, desires pupils in all or any of these branches; would make an engagement to instruct in families or schools. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, THOROUGH musician, wishes a few select pupils for the piano and singing; would also give instruction in his own language. Address G. A. V., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN FROM THE COUNTRY, the position of wet nurse in a family; understands her business perfectly, and can furnish good references as to character, and reliability in the performance of her duties. Address W., Post-office Box No. 2996.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by an American lady, to superintend the domestic affairs of a widower's family. Address, with particulars, Miss C. T. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles in all its branches; best city reference. Address S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as book-keeper or entry clerk in any first-class mercantile house. Address J. G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as farmer; has the best of reference, and twenty years in that business. Address to J. H., Flushing Post-office, L. I.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; must be willing and obliging, and have good city reference; wages liberal, and three servants kept. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at corner Bedford-av. and Taylor-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN A FAMILY IN this city; one who has filled the position and is capable may address, stating full particulars, salary expected, etc., R., Box No. 1,964 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD MARKET GARDENER; one fully qualified to take charge of about ten acres twelve miles from New-York. Inquire of S. B. CONOVER, No. 260 West Washington Market, foot Fulton-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN that fully understands double-entry book-keeping, to take full charge of a set of books in a wholesale house commencing business; salary moderate; best of references required. Address Box No. 110, *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 27th day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., on board thereof, the BARQUE EMPRESS, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies.

N. B.—The above-named vessel now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ALSO, An entire suite of sails belonging to above.

FEB. 17, 1865. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, BY T. R. MINTURN.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 40 Commercial-wharf, Atlantic-dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Charlotte*, consisting of Hardware, Groceries, Paper, Shoes, Hats, Army Cloth, Army Blankets, Solid Shot, Cartridges, Enfield Rifles, Army Buttons, Machinery, &c., &c., &c. The catalogues will be ready three days previous to sale. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Edward H. Owen, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story brick house and lot known as No. 14 East 24th-st., near Madison-square; house 20 by about 40; lot 98 feet 9 inches in depth. For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Brooklyn City Salesroom, No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, 176 building lots of ground situated at Newtown, four miles from Williamsburgh ferry, and near railroad depot. There are also two dwellings, barns, &c. For full particulars, maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 44 South 7th-st., or to JAMES BAILEY on premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WISHING TO extend his business, will take an interest in any good paying iron manufacturing business, being now in the above line; has ample room with steam power at his works, also at wareroom, one of the best locations down town, for the sale of any description of goods of iron manufacture. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3871, Post-office.

A CHANCE FOR CABINETMAKERS.—For sale on East 46th-st. a factory, twenty horse power; all requisite machinery, in complete running order; cheap for cash; terms easy. Apply, before 1 A. M., to JAMES BOWE, No. 786 3d-av.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Testimony of Solomon Roosevelt, Street Inspectors John Hurley and Samuel T. Munson, and City Inspector F. I. A. Boole.

The Legislative Committee continued its investigations into the City Inspector's Department, yesterday.

The first witness called was SOLOMON ROOSEVELT, shipbuilder, of the firm of ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & WATERBURY; he testified that Mr. BOOLE had worked for him in different capacities, and was accustomed to the management of large bodies of men.

JOHN HURLEY, Street Inspector for the Third Ward, was examined relative to street-cleaning in his ward. His testimony was unimportant.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Street Inspector in the Sixteenth Ward, testified that it cost about $2,600 a month to clean the streets of that Ward; he did not believe it possible to clean the streets of the city for $300,000 a year.

Senator Munger said that the committee would adjourn yesterday, and that it would be well to call Mr. Boole.

Mr. Graham said that they had several witnesses present to refute the aspersions cast upon Mr. Boole, but they were subject to the pleasure of the committee.

TESTIMONY OF F. I. A. BOOLE.

F. I. A. Boole, City Inspector, then took the stand, and testified that he had lived thirty-two years in this city; had been Councilman for two years and Alderman for six years; was at present City Inspector; thought that with the machinery they had now, if they had the power of summary arrest for violation of ordinances, and with some few others he could name, the City Inspector's Department would be as near perfect as it was possible to make it. He also would suggest that the City Inspector should have the power to convene the Board of Health; at present the Mayor only could do so by the State law; and doctors and ministers should be compelled to report marriages and deaths. There were three bureaus in his department, Records and Statistics, Weights and Measures, and Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning; witness derived his authority from the city ordinances and from the Board of Health; the Board of Health had almost unlimited power over everything connected with the health of the city. To attempt to carry off the ice at the present time would cost the city about $150,000. They would be obliged to wait until the soft weather set in, but even then it would be an additional expense to the city. During the Summer of 1864 he was out of town for a brief period for his health, about six weeks altogether, but he came to the city four or five times during that period. While at Albany in the Winter of 1864 to get a little bill about summary arrests passed for violation of ordinances, he saw a pamphlet containing the charges against his department; when he became City Inspector, the streets were in very bad condition; they were just as dirty as when Mr. Delavan broke the Backley contract; Mr. Delavan could not well help this, as there were only five weeks between this abrogation of the contract and his leaving office; he introduced a great many reforms, as he deemed advisable; he framed an oath for dump inspectors, as they had not been sworn under Mr. Morton; he had the sign put on the ash carts, which checked several abuses previously existing; bell-ringing was introduced by him; having no power to arrest, and knowing that the police paid very little attention to parties throwing ashes in the streets, and could not legally arrest without a warrant, he introduced the system of bell-ringing, which worked well where there are several in one house; he introduced the special inspection for general inspecting purposes; he introduced the ticket system instead of the check system, the operations of which Mr. Boole explained at considerable length.

Mr. Boole exhibited a sign placed on the ash-carts, as follows: "A. C., No. 10, 10th Ward: F. J. A. Boole, City Inspector."

Judge Whiting—What is the "A. C." for?

Witness—Ash-cart.

Judge Whiting—I didn't know but it meant Assistant Alderman.

Witness didn't know there were any assistant aldermen.

Mr. Graham—I thought it might mean Citizens' Association.

Judge Whiting—That is not strange, as you always reverse things.

The first requisition witness was required to sign was for expenses; he afterward had his brother appointed pay-master of the department of the Common Council; he next explained how the Comptroller came to pay the men instead of the City Inspector; Mr. Brennan came to witness and spoke of there being rumors as to how the money was said to be expended, and it might be that Mr. Brennan told him people were saying the City Inspector was using some of the money himself, whereupon witness told Mr. Brennan that he should be happy if he, Mr. Brennan, would take upon himself to pay the men; the system of carriage-hire was necessary; he could not have got on without it; he had often to start at 5 o'clock in the morning and visit every Ward in the city except the Twelfth; he could not pay the carriage-hire out of his salary; it had been allowed to his predecessor; his salary during his illness had been increased $2,500 a year; his chief clerk's salary was increased either $500 or $1,000 a year.

Mr. Graham said the Citizens' Association had the dumps, but not the city dumps, and he wished to know why the contract for freighting ashes was not given out sooner. Witness said that more than eight cents a load was asked by some freighters; he first learned from the Comptroller that the ashes were needed for filling on the Jersey shore, and he advertised for proposals; much of the ashes is now taken away for nothing from the North River dumping-grounds; witness said that the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector, and other heads of departments, have the use of carriages at the expense of the city; the salaries of only three persons in his department have been increased recently; witness has known G. E. Winants six or eight years; Mr. Brady told witness that a man wanted to take the ashes from Watts-street dumping-ground for four cents a load, Mr. Winants offering to do it for five cents; the contract was taken away from Mr. Winants; the latter made a complaint to the Mayor, that he had offered to take ashes away for nothing; Winants told witness he would spend $10,000 to have him (Boole) removed; when Mr. Carr wrote the sketch of witness, published in the *Era*, witness referred him to his brother William H. Boole, who was familiar with the circumstances of his life; the first time witness knew anything about Weigan selling offices he was in Albany; he telegraphed to Mr. Dunbury, who visited Albany; on returning to New-York witness found several persons who had bought offices of Weigan; he sent for Weigan, but the latter was sick, and in a few days died; the Street Cleaning Commission advertised for proposals to clean the streets for $300,000 twice; the first time the bids were informal, and the second time there were no bids; one offer was made to the commission to clean the streets, without providing for the removal of the ashes; the offer in January was declined, because the commission had not the power to make the contract giving the use of Croton water.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Cross-examined—When you took the office of City Inspector, was any patronage promised?

Witness—No, I made no promise to any person; I followed the usual custom, which was to appoint Health Wardens, and special inspectors, at the suggestion of the Aldermen; the Mayor had no special appointments.

Judge Whiting—Wasn't there a ring at the time you were Aldermen?

Witness—Well, Judge, if you will tell me what you mean by the "ring," I will answer your question; the seats were circular, and that was the only ring I knew of.

Judge Whiting—Was it not understood there was an arrangement, by which certain Aldermen were excluded from the deliberations of the board?

Witness—Not to my knowledge; the witness said that he was a member of the committee which recommended the appointment of special inspectors; Mayor Wood was not given the appointment of the special inspectors; the Aldermen always opposed Mayor Wood; witness was familiar with the duties of the Street Inspector before taking the office, as he was Chairman of the Committee on Streets.

Judge Whiting—And of Japanese Committee?

Witness—I had the honor to be the Chairman of that committee, and performed the duties.

Judge Whiting—And spent the money?

Witness—And spent the money!

Judge Whiting—Faithfully, of course.

The witness was examined relative to the workings of the City Inspector's Department, and said it was purely mechanical; it was not necessary for a person to be familiar with statistics to perform the duties of City Inspector.

Judge Whiting—You can read and write?

Witness—Yes, I can read and write.

Judge Whiting—And spell?

Witness—I am no great hand at spelling, still I can read, and write, *and spell*.

Witness was asked if he wrote the report for 1863. He replied that he gave the substance to Mr. Carr to write out; the latter failed to do so, when he gave it to another person to finish.

Judge Whiting asked the witness what part of the report he wrote. The witness said he gave the subjects to his assistants.

Mr. Boole was examined in relation to the Board of Health. He said he had frequently requested the Mayor to convene the board and take some action about the fat-boiling nuisances. Mayor Gunther declined, alleging that it was a large and unwieldy body, and might do something he did not want them to do. The witness was examined in relation to his annual reports. The testimony was not important.

Judge Whiting—Are any of the charges in Mr. Jones' account for printing done for you while running for Mayor?

Witness—Not that I know *of*.

The witness was examined in relation to the expense of cleaning the streets in 1863, but could not remember the amount. When witness came in office he had the Inspectors at the dumping-grounds sworn, as an additional protection; the corporation increased the pay of laborers to $1 75 about January, 1864; afterward, it was increased to $2, and in the latter part of 1864 to $2 50 a day; Winants never told witness that he would cart the ashes from the city for nothing; at that time the city was paying eight cents a load; at present the city receives a cent a load at one dump on the North River for ashes; at another three-quarters of a cent, while at the East River dumps the city pays three and a half cents. The witness does not remember giving anything to Mr. Carr toward writing his biography.

Judge Whiting handed witness the following letter, and asked him if it was written by his brother.

Mr. Boole replied that he thought it was written by his brother, William H. Boole.

Judge Whiting asked witness to read it, which the latter declined to do.

Judge Whiting then read the letter as follows:

MR. CARR—*Dear Sir*: This sketch is as it is, because I had no time to make it other. I have not even corrected it, leaving to yourself to take from, add to, or do anything else with it you please.

Frank has seen it. The facts in the case are, of course, unalterable. I will call in less than an hour.

Yours truly, W. H. BOOLE.

The witness was examined in relation to the sale of offices by Weigan. He said he investigated the matter as soon as it became known to him. No new facts were elicited. He was also questioned in relation to the proposals for cleaning the streets for $300,000. The Corporation Counsel drew them up, by direction of the Street Cleaning Commission, and omitted the use of Croton water and dumping grounds, because they did not think they had the power to give them. At some of the dumping grounds there are three or four inspectors; the Comptroller also has inspectors of manure at the dumping-grounds; two years since the Bureau of Markets was transferred to the Comptroller's Department; there has been no street-cleaning since the 24th of December; there has been no pay-rolls made out since that time; since the filing of the Hecker injunction fifty-six special inspectors had been discharged; for 1865, witness asked the Comptroller to put $750,000 in the tax-levy for street-cleaning; no appropriation was levied for 1864; the witness did not refuse to give the contract to Mr. Badger because he thought the work could not be done for $300,000, but because the bid was informal; Blisch, Devoe, McConnell and others, have special verbal contracts for cleaning the streets.

Mr. Graham offered in evidence the tax levies of 1859 and 1860, and the Comptroller's report for 1860, to show that Ex-Inspector Delavan exceeded the appropriation of $300,000. In 1859 the expenditure was $319,000, and in 1860 $325,000.

The committee then adjourned to reassemble on the 13th of March.

Bellevue Hospital—Medical College Commencement.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES ON THE STUDENTS—ADDRESSES BY MOSES H. GRINNELL, OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, PROF. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY, REV. DR. THOMPSON AND GEORGE G. NEEDHAM, OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The commencement exercises of Bellevue Hospital Medical College were held at the Academy of Music, last evening, in the presence of a large audience.

The stage was occupied by the Faculty and Board of Trustees of the College and the speakers.

A selected orchestra, of forty-eight pieces, under the direction of Capt. BERGMANN, enlivened the exercises by performing several beautiful airs.

At 8 o'clock the students entered the building in a body, the band playing a "grand march," and took their places in the front orchestra seats.

The exercises were opened by the Rev. Dr. BEACH, who made an impressive prayer.

Prof ISAAC E. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, conferred the degree of M. D. on the graduating students, in a few remarks, impressing upon them the duty of keeping inviolate the secrets of their patients, relieving the sufferings of their fellow-creatures, and constantly improving themselves as physicians.

After the graduating class had received their diplomas, Prof. TAYLOR made an interesting address to the students. He enjoined them upon the necessity of devoting themselves to the study of their profession, which elevates mankind and expands the mind. The aim of the physician should be to help humanity. If properly followed it is a noble, honorable calling, enjoying great priveleges. They should remember that a solemn and important trust had been confided to their care, and be earnest in their work. In conclusion, he wished they would lead happy lives—happy in making others happy. If they went forth believing in an overruling Providence they would meet with success. [Applause.]

Dr. GEORGE G. NEEDHAM, of the graduating class delivered an able and eloquent valedictory. He said that however humiliating it was, it must be admitted that the wants of the body take precedence of the wants of the mind. As civilization advances, easier means are found to alleviate the wants of the body, giving more time to the cultivation of the mind. The medical profession, as a conservator of bodily health, has always had a prominent place in the world, and dates back beyond all other callings. It has ever held the rank of a great social necessity. While many consider the profession a necessary evil, the speaker said that it was a blessing to mankind. The speaker said that medicine had not an equal among the professions. It is a great agency constantly moving the whole world forward. It gives impulse to science, and incites to labor and research in the whole field of nature. The speaker asked what was America's duty toward the profession? He said it was reasonable to expect sufficient legislative protection to prevent its being confounded with the basest impostors the world has ever seen. The speaker denounced in bitter terms the quacks who have demoralized the press, poisoned the public mind, and who are the evil of the regular profession in America. Quackery must continue, the speaker said, so long as crime exists; but the profession asks that there shall be some strong legal line, preventing quacks from being associated with the regular profession in public opinion. The speaker said that in Europe the laws restraining quackery were very strict, while we, in our love of freedom, have gone to the other extreme. The pendulum of public opinion, however, is rapidly coming to a more central standard. We are advancing. As we have decided that there shall not be freedom of speech, when that freedom is treason, so we are coming to the opinion that there shall not be freedom of practice, when that practice is murder. America's laws shall yet protect America's laws. The speaker, in behalf of the graduating class, returned thanks to the Faculty and the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, for the efforts made for their advancement, which had been crowned with success. It was their honor to form the fourth class, which had gradually from the college. It now became their duty to sever a tender relation. Through the kind efforts of their their teachers, they had received impressions that time could not efface, and they would ever have the best wishes of the graduating class of 1865. In conclusion, the speaker addressed the graduating class, which was about to part for the last time. Their sojourn at Bellevue Hospital had been brief and pleasant, where many friendships had been formed. It was now their duty to look to the future, and as was the time-honored custom in all valedictory, he would not neglect to advise them to marry; although judging by the well-known proclivities of medical students in general, as the good sense of the class in particular, it was quite unnecessary. [Laughter.] The characters they were to form it was for them to determine. Their profession required study, and their watchword should be "Onward." It should be the object of their lives to elevate their profession in their native land. Scattered over land and sea their diplomas would ever bind them as fellow-craftsmen.

The speaker was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address, which was a very fine effort.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of the Board of Commissions of Public Charities and Correction, and of the Board of Trustees of the College, addressed the graduating class. He said the ceremony had been very imposing, and forced itself upon him, as it seemed as though it was only yesterday when the subject of establishing the college was brought to his notice by Dr. TAYLOR, the in charge of the Hospital. It occurred to the commission that great good would be the result, and it was fully proven by the exhibition of last night. One hundred and eleven students had graduated, while there was three hundred and twenty in the hospital. The students came from all directions, but he was sorry to say that a small section was not represented. He hoped that before another year rolled round, the class would be represented from the entire country. [Applause.] The speaker alluded to the strength of the nation, and predicted that in four years it would have advanced to unequaled power.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON then made a pleasant speech, full of humor and instruction, and patriotic feeling. He said that with an enlightened munificence worthy of Paris, New-York has opened to the medical student the best stores of chemical instruction that are gathered in her institutions of public charity; and not only the casualities of the street and the diseases of want, of misfortune and of neglect, are made auxiliary to the didactics of the lecture-room, but even pauperism, vice and crime, are compelled to pay tribute to science for their own researches. The eloquent speaker closed as follows: "Nor may we forget that, even amid the rejoicings of victory, our country still has need of your generous succor. All honor to the medical profession, for their noble services in the trench, the camp, the hospital, beside the stretcher, draggled in the bloody field, on the transport groaning with the wounded and the dying—services and sacrifices that will illumine a memorable page of this direful war. And, though with GRANT and SHERMAN, closing up their iron vice about the neck of the monster, there may be brief space for you to emulate your brethren in the field, you can at least be in at the death; and should you find this accursed treason, like its private representative of yesterday, swinging high as Haman, I pray you suffer it not to be cut down till its every pulse has ceased to beat, and it is dead beyond hope of resurrection! [Applause.]

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Friday afternoon, a boy 8 years old, named FRANCIS HUTCHINSON, whose parents reside at No. 82 South Seventh-street, E. D., while playing with some boys at the foot of South Eleventh-street, accidentally fell into the river, and was drowned. His body was found on Saturday forenoon by Mr. J. B. WETHERELL, No. 81 North First-street, and conveyed to his late home. The father of the boy is absent in Cuba.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF OUR VICTORIES.

A Programme Agreed Upon.

At a meeting, yesterday afternoon, at the Collector's Office, the committee which was recently appointed to arrange for a national celebration of our occupation of Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, reported the following letter to the President:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1865.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: The citizens of New-York engaged in the pursuits of commerce, at a public meeting held this day, adopted by a unanimous voice the resolutions we herewith transmit.

In the performance of this agreeable duty, and in the spirit which actuates those we represent, we offer you our cordial congratulations on the brilliant successes which have signalized the movements and conflicts of the national forces by land and sea, and which have shed such enduring lustre on the military character of our country.

We are charged, also, to assure you that in the judgment of this commercial community, the grateful thanks of the American people are due to the President of the United States and the officers of the Government, for the patriotic, resolute, and persistent determination shown by them to maintain the honor and to preserve inviolate the territory of the nation.

With sentiments of respectful regard, we remain your obedient servant,

MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman.

SAMUEL SLOAN, S. B. CHITTENDEN, } Secretaries.

Messrs. Charles P. Daly, George Opdyke, Hamilton Fish, Henry Hilton, Edwards Pierrepont, William M. Evarts, William F. Allen, Elliott F. Shepard, Prosper M. Wetmore, the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the solemn pledges given to the Government by the people of the City of New-York, assembled in Union Square, on the 20th of April, 1861, have been redeemed with fidelity and honor, and that, after four years of bloody conflict, where the majority of the laws has been vindicated, and the national banner restored to the soil of every State in revolt, it is fitting and just that upon the same spot the tidings of victory should be mingled with the acclamations of a grateful people.

Resolved, That since the cities of New-Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Nashville, Savannah, Columbia, Charleston and Wilmington, freed from the terrors of insurgent arms, have again been received under the protecting care of the Government, it is our duty to teach them, by example and acts of kindness, that it is safer and wiser to obey the law than to spurn its control.

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York do hereby invite the coöperation of every loyal municipality in the Union to unite in a general celebration of the successes of the Union arms, on Saturday, the 4th day of March ensuing, that, by the sound of cannon, the ringing of bells and the uprising of the people, the national heart may be made glad, and gratitude and honor be rendered to the gallant men who have preserved the life of the nation.

Telegrams received from four States, concurring with the action of New-York, and expressing their desire to make the celebration national.

The general programme contemplates a parade and military review, processions of civic societies, an open-air meeting at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next, at Union-square; sunrise, noon, and sunset salutes and ringing of bells, and fireworks in the evening.

Among the names on the Committee of Arrangements are those of Messrs. Moses Taylor, A. A. Low, Hamilton Fish, R. M. Blatchford, M. H. Grinnell, J. J. Astor, Jr., Charles H. Russell, Simeon Draper, Charles H. Marshall, A. T. Stewart, Samuel Sloan, S. B. Chittenden, P. M. Wetmore, W. E. Dodge, R. L. Stuart, M. O. Roberts, George Opdyke, Francis Skiddy, Ezra Nye, John A. Dix, James T. Brady, John J. Cisco, Matthew T. Brennan, W. F. Havemeyer, Josiah Sutherland, William M. Tweed and George Bancroft.

Copies of the following dispatch have been forwarded to the Mayors of all the principal cities, and favorable responses have been received from several:

To the Mayor of ——:

The people of New-York propose a national celebration of Union victories, on the 4th of March next, at midday. Will you unite?

MOSES TAYLOR,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
SAMUEL SLOAN.

A Board of Health for New-York.

A petition to the Legislature to create an efficient Board of Health for this city is now being extensively circulated, and already thousands of names have been appended to it. Dr. WILLARD PARKER and D. B. EATON, Esq., have been deputed to proceed to Albany to endeavor to obtain the passage of a Metropolitan Health Bill, which has been carefully prepared, and is believed to be well adapted to secure the end sought. The framers of the bill say: All citizens are urged at once to express their views upon the subject in a way that cannot be mistaken. The alarming fact of about ten thousand preventable deaths occurring annually in our city, and upwards of two hundred thousand cases of sickness, induced by causes which wise sanitary regulations might remove appeals to every heart. It is discovered by faithful and laborious investigation, that 1,500 cases of small-pox and 1,500 cases of typhoid fever, beside numerous and other diseases exist among the poorer classes of our population, induced more or less by living in crowded tenement houses poorly lighted and ventilated, and by the putrid atmosphere arising from streets filled with decaying garbage, offensive sinks and sewers, and other sources of sickness and mortality which proper sanitary laws would control.

Printed petitions, of which a form is given below, have been sent to all our prominent citizens, which they are requested to sign and return to Dr. PARKER, No. 27 East Twelfth-street, or to E. D. EATON, Esq., No. 2 East Twenty-ninth-street, or in case they have not received such petition to write one for themselves.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, regarding the laws and their administration in the City of New-York, as utterly inadequate and inefficient for the protection of health and the removal of nuisances, earnestly petition your honorable body to create an efficient Board of Health for said city and vicinity at the present session.

NEW-YORK, February, 1865.

The Progress of Recruiting.

The following is the number of men recruited at the headquarters in the Park:

DATE.	Recruits: Three Years	Recruits: Two Years	Recruits: One Year	Sailors: Three Years	Sailors: Two Years	Substitutes: Three Years
February 13	24	—	11	3	1	—
February 14	57	2	18	1	—	—
February 15	51	3	20	4	3	10
February 16	65	4	27	12	7	7
February 17	53	—	16	13	4	6
February 18	59	1	18	2	3	2
February 20	82	2	36	9	4	7
February 21	61	4	28	14	6	9
February 22	72	1	21	21	1	7
February 23	58	1	23	6	—	9
February 24	83	2	25	8	—	4
Total	685	20	243	93	29	61

Grand total, 1,131 men. This is independent of enlistments made by Provost-Marshals, reaching at least one hundred more. The above number gives the total credit equal to 2,858 one year's men.

Our banks and moneyed men should remember that bids for the Bounty Fund Loan are opened on Tuesday next, and that recruiting must cease, unless the bonds are taken.

Frederick Douglas in Hoboken.

LECTURE ON PREJUDICE AND PROGRESS.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS delivered a lecture, last evening, at the Odd Fellow's Hall, in Hoboken, before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, who gave him a hearty reception. The speaker commenced by saying that the progress made and the charges wrought during the past four years were vast and wonderful. Great errors most hurtful to all parties, in respect to the character and possibilities of the colored race, had been swept away under the educating power of the rebellion. We had been living and moving at immense rate, and the work of an age had been compressed into a day. Millions of prayers had gone up to the Eternal Throne from bleeding hearts, desiring to see the day in which it was our privilege and our opportunity to live. Events had occurred so rapidly—and overlapped—and interlaced each other so thickly, that we are dazzled beyond the power of comprehending them. Only after coming generations, far remote from our stormy period of war, would we be able to appreciate and describe each separate event, and accord to each its true grandeur and importance. Four years ago we were upon our knees supplicating our Southern masters, blotting out with tears of penitence the most sacred laws upon our statute books—laws for the protection of the hunted and helpless, innocent of crime. The lecturer thanked Heaven that we had lived to see the end of such humiliation. His object was to advocate the immediate and unconditional enfranchisement of the whole colored population of the United States, as an act of wise statesmanship and justice to the race. Time was precious and events were hastening. He would not waste time in the discussion of dead issues. To denounce the rebellion was cheap. To explain its causes was needless—to eulogize our brave generals and our armies was unnecessary. The last rebel would soon be made to bite the dust or dance upon thin air.

Mr. DOUGLASS discussed at some length the effect

Dr. DOUGLASS discussed at some length the effect the rebellion would have upon the colored people in this county, and insisted that the prejudice against that class must die in the progress of the age.

Launch of the Steamship Montana.

The fine steamship *Montana*, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was launched yesterday morning from the shipyard of WEBB & BELL, foot of G-street, Greenpoint. The *Montana* is of 4,000 tons burden, and of the following dimensions: length, 330 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 27 feet. The materials used in the construction of the vessel have been selected with the greatest care, and the workmanship is of the best kind. The engines will be furnished by the Novelty Works. This is the fourth steamship built by WEBB & BELL for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company within the last ten years. The company now own the following vessels: *North Star, Costa Rica* and *Ocean Queen*, which run to this side of the Isthmus and connect with the *Sacramento, Golden City, Golden Age* and *Montana*. The *Montana* will probably replace the *Golden City*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COL. BAKER TO APPEAR BEFORE JUDGE BARNARD.—Judge BARNARD issued a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday, commanding Col. BAKER, of the United States Detective service, to produce before him, on Monday morning, the 27th inst., the body of Col. ABRAHAM LYONS, one of the persons whom the Government detective officers have sent to the Old Capitol Prison, to await trial for alleged bounty-brokerage swindling. The TIMES has the best authority for saying that Col. BAKER will respond before His Honor of the Supreme Court to-morrow morning, probably in person, and that he will strive to show such accumulated proofs of villainy against LYONS as shall make the Judge blush for his countryman. Col. BAKER reported no further arrests yesterday in this city. We find the following in yesterday morning's Newark *Advertiser*: "Col. BAKER's detectives have been at work in the Fourth Congressional District in New-Jersey, and have arrested Dr. JOHN S. STIGER, of Mendham, the Examining Surgeon, and a broker named SAVIS, for defrauding the Government. It is alleged that STIGER was bribed to pass unfit persons as volunteers. One of Col. BAKER's detectives personated a broker, and giving the bribe to the Surgeon, caused his arrest, and the money was found on his person. The accused have been taken to New-York."

CITY NOTES.—The New-York Young Men's Christian Association holds its regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening, at its new rooms, No. 161 Fifth-avenue.... The annual ball of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highlanders, takes place on Friday evening, March 3, at the City Assembly Rooms.... The semi-annual exhibition of the pupils of St. Francis Xavier's College, will be given at the college, in Sixteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on Tuesday evening next.... The benefit of the Cadets of the New-York State Volunteers will take place at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.... The charity ball, at the Academy of Music, takes place on Monday night. An immense number of tickets have been sold. The few remaining are in the hands of the executive committee, at No. 80 East Twenty-first-street.... Cavalry Church, in this city, will soon have a rector, the vestry having given a unanimous call to Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, of St. Mark's, Philadelphia. Dr. WASHBURN has accepted the call, and will enter upon his new duties immediately after Lent.

HOUSE-HUNTING THIEVES.—Recently two youngsters who gave their names as CHARLES ANDRE and JOHN GALLAGHER, procured cards of admission and went to Mr. DANIEL LEROY's abode, at No. 20 West Twenty-third-street, under pretence of wishing to hire the house. They were shown through the building, and when about to leave, one of them affected to remember that he had left his gloves in an upper room. His companion pretended to be in a hurry, and he therefore made haste up stairs and down. Subsequent to the departure of these worthies, Mrs. LEROY missed a gold watch, two silver pitchers, and a roll of bank-notes. Information was lodged at the office of the Detective Police, and on Friday night Officer PHILIP FARLEY apprehended the accused. They were taken before Justice DOWLING and committed. Mr. ROBERT PEEL, of No. 61 Hammond-street, also enters complaint against them for stealing a set of furs.

SINGULAR CASE OF ALLEGED LARCENY.—On the afternoon of the 23d inst., Miss MARIA L. SNECKER, of No. 3 West Washington-place, dropped her wallet while passing through Sixth avenue, near Fourth-street, and on turning to take it from the sidewalk, she alleges, she saw it in the hands of a stranger. She demanded it, and he thrust it into his pocket, saying that he knew nothing of her wallet. Miss SNECKER thereupon called Officer BARKER, of the Fifteenth Ward, and caused the arrest of the stranger, and he was taken before Justice DODGE. His fair accuser appeared and made her testimony so strong that the Justice felt constrained to hold the accused, whose address is FRANK W. TRYON, importer, residence No. 124 West Eleventh-street. Mr. JOSIAH OAKES, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, gave bail in $300 for Mr. TRYON's appearance at the Court of Special Sessions.

ALLEGED RECEIVERS.—One day last week a case of twist, silk and cotton damask, valued at $1,200, was stolen from the sidewalk in front of Messrs. SCHEFFNER & MULDNER's warehouse, at No. 45 Warren-street, by some person unknown. Yesterday Detective Officers ELDER and GOLDEN found the case of goods in a Park-place auction store, the proprietor of which said that the goods had been left there by AARON JACOBS and MORRIS SCHLESINGER, of No. 60 Mott-street. These persons were arrested and taken to the Tombs, where Justice DOWLING required them to give bail. One JACOB HOWE, keeper of a place in the New-Bowery, having offered for sale at JACOBS & SCHLESINGER's, thirty-five packages worsted binding, was apprehended on suspicion, and the binding taken to the Detectives' office, to await identification by the owner.

FIRE IN WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire, which originated from a heated chimney attached to the furnace in Mr. DAVID STERN's distillery, at No. 89 Seventh-avenue, was discovered in the tenement-house No. 155 West Sixteenth-street, occupied by Mr. JOHN BENTON, Mrs. DIANA LUDLAM and Mrs. JOHNSON. The fire was first discovered in Mrs. BENTON's room, and the occupants thereof barely escaped suffocation. The loss upon furniture, upon which there is no insurance, is estimated at $600. Messrs. DICKSON, REED & Co., owners of the building, lose about $200.

LECTURE.—JOHN MERCER LANGSTON is to speak at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, for the Ladies' Union Bazaar Association, the proceeds to go to the sick and wounded colored soldiers. Mr. LANGSTON is well known in the Western States as a sound and able lawyer, and as a speaker of first-rate ability. Since the war began, Mr. LANGSTON has been very successful in furnishing the army with soldiers, who have made Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson and Fort Wagner memorable.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.—The body of Mr. JOHN HAWES, of No. 23½ Division-street, was found in the garret of his store, yesterday morning, suspended by a rope. Mr. HAWES, who was a manufacturer of paper boxes, had failed in business, and surrendered himself to despondency. He was a resident of Morrisania, 62 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.

THE WEST POINT CADETSHIP OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Master WILLIAM C. HESS, of Ward School No. 20, Seventeenth Ward, has been declared the successful candidate for the West Point cadetship of the Seventh Congressional (Hon. J. W. CHANLER's) District. The successful cadet had qualifications far above those required by the Government.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—A small boiler which was undergoing a test in Messrs. WILLIAM ORTH & Co.'s coppersmithery, at No. 181 Prince-street, exploded yesterday morning, under undue pressure of steam, and Mr. ORTH and ANDREW CAGSHOLM, an apprentice, were severely but not mortally injured.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATH OF JUDGE OGDEN.—ELIAS B. D. OGDEN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, died yesterday at his residence in Elizabeth. He was the senior Judge of that court, having entered upon his third term, and had been upon the beach more than fifteen years. He was one of the ablest among the judges of that tribunal, and was still in the vigor of a healthy old age.

LAW REPORTS.

What are Legal Grounds of Objection to a Referee—The Affairs of the Accessory Transit Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Johnson.

D. Colden Murray, Receiver, &c., of the Accessory Transit Company, vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—The plaintiff in this case was appointed Receiver for the benefit of the stockholders of the old Nicaraguan Transit Company, and brought this action to recover back from the former President of the company a large amount of valuable property, said to have been retained in his possession illegally. The case was heard at Special Term, and judgment given against the defendant. A reference was then ordered to Hon. John J. Hoffman, to ascertain the amount of the judgment and the value of the property, but the plaintiff objected to the referee on the ground of his intimate social and business relations with Horace F. Clark, Vanderbilt's son-in-law, one of the counsel, and also a witness in the case. The court then left it to the parties to select a referee, but, after trying in vain for two years to agree upon a suitable party, they were obliged to come into court again and ask for an appointment. Mr. Hoffman was reappointed, and plaintiff's counsel then addressed him a note, stating that while they had the highest confidence in his integrity and honor, their duty to their client compelled them to ask him to decline the appointment. In reply, Recorder Hoffman stated that he knew of no reason that should prevent him from acting as referee in the case, and, as he had been publicly appointed, his self-respect would not permit him to decline.

The plaintiff then made the motions to vacate the order of reference, and affidavits were read by them showing that the referee was on intimate terms with Horace F. Clark, the defendant's son-in-law, and one of the witnesses in the case; that they occupied adjoining offices with a door communicating between them, and that Mr. Hoffman had acted as counsel for Mr. Clark in other matters. The defendants read an affidavit of Clarks' setting forth that there was nothing in his relation to Hoffman that could prevent the latter from acting as referee in a case in which deponent was interested. Defendant's counsel stated that the question of the appointment of referees under our election system was one of great importance to the bar and the public. Members of the bar were continually passing from the bar to the bench, and back again, forming new affinities and associations which might sometimes prejudice justice. Jurors, after being sworn, could be set aside for favor, and the same right ought to exist in the case of a referee. In this case the referee was both judge and jury. He was to pass upon questions of law and fact, and why should he not be treated as a juror? It was submitted to the court that it sat now as triers upon a juror challenged to the favor, and the question was, did the referee stand entirely indifferent between the parties. The specific fact that since this litigation had been going on Mr. Hoffman had acted as counsel for Horace F. Clark, was not denied, that they occupied communicating and adjoining offices was not denied. Let the referee be as they believed he was actuated by the purest motives, this constant intimacy would lead, at least, to his talking about the case to the counsel and son-in-law of the defendant. No motion should be sent to try his cause before a Judge holding such relations.

Counsel stated that there was another ground for objection, which was that this gentleman holds a great number of public offices—no less than four. He was Recorder, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and perhaps he might not have time to hear this case.

His Honor said there were no legal grounds of objection to this reference, and the motion must be denied.

Defendants' counsel said that the plaintiffs never expected to have their motion granted, but made it for revenge, and in the expectation of assailing Mr. Hoffman and making the matter public.

Henry A. Cram and Mr. Sherwood for the plaintiff; Chas. A. Rapallo for the defendants.

Trial of a Wife-Murderer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The trial of Francis Ferris, of No. 31 James-street, for the murder of his wife, Mary Ferris, is set down for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. It is alleged that the prisoner chopped his wife's head open with an axe. The following affidavits, which were taken before Coroner Naumann, tell the story:

Margaret Johnson, of No. 100 Mulberry-street, sworn—I was at No. 31 James-street on a visit; saw prisoner sharpening a knife in his apartments; he lived on the top-floor, front room; he had a room and bedroom; deceased came home at about 4 or 5 o'clock, and got supper for her children in Mrs. Atherton's room; she was afraid to go up to her room, as we had told her that the prisoner was sharpening his knife; about an hour and a half after supper she went up to her room, and got a bed and made it up in another room on the third floor; during this time the prisoner was in the street; on leaving her room she locked the door and came down to Mrs. Atherton's room; she went up again with a candle, to see, (as she said,) what the prisoner was doing; I soon heard her talking loud and asking him why he had broken in the door; I heard him go up and break in the door a while before that; she scolded him some, but I did not hear the prisoner speak; I heard the cry of "murder" and "watch" from her; I ran up stairs and saw the prisoner shutting his door; he had no shirt on; there was blood on his breast.

Mary Bradley, of No. 25 Monroe-street, sworn—Deceased used to work for me; the prisoner has frequently come to my house while the deceased was working there, and said that he intended to kill her and then kill himself.

In the opinion of the Coroner's Jury, Ferris committed premeditated and deliberate murder. He is a native of Lisbon, 43 years of age. Mrs. Ferris was a native of Ireland, aged 31 years.

Alleged Murder at Sea.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States agt. George Barry.—The accused was brought up yesterday morning on a charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of John Riley, by shooting him with a pistol. It seems that the defendant was mate of the schooner *Minerva*, and the deceased was a seaman on the vessel. On the 18th of December last, on a voyage from New-York to Hilton Head, South Carolina, the prisoner and the murdered man had a difficulty, in which Barry was struck in the face by deceased. They separated for a few moments, and the mate went to his cabin, procured a pistol, sought Riley out and shot him. The defence set up was that the mate's life was threatened, and in danger from the violence of Riley. After examining one witness, the case was adjourned.

The Will of the late J. W. Wallack.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Yesterday the will of the late James W. Wallack was admitted to probate, before Surrogate Tucker. The principal provisions of the will are as follows: To his eldest son, Mr. John Lester Wallack, the testator bequeaths the lease, fixtures, properties, &c., of the theatre known as Wallack's Theatre, in this city, situated at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. This bequest is, however, subject to the continuous payment of £5 sterling per week to the testator's second son, Capt. Henry Wallack, of the British army. To Capt. Wallack he has bequeathed half his plate, and the rents, incomes and profits of his house in Fourteenth-street. His estates at Long Branch are to go to Mr. J. Lester Wallack, and his money, bank stock, &c., are to be equally divided between Capt. Henry Wallack and his brother, J. Lester Wallack.

The Robbery at Earle's Hotel.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Garvin and McCunn:

FEB. 25.—*William T. Wilkins vs. William P. Earle et al.*—This was an appeal from the verdict of a jury giving a verdict for $21,649 17 to plaintiff for money stolen from Earle's Hotel. The grounds relied on are, that defendant in law was not liable for the loss, as the money was considerably in excess of that required by travelers for ordinary expenses, and that was the extent to which they were liable. All sums above this, given to a servant of the defendant's, was at the risk of the traveler, and the innkeeper could not be held responsible.

The plaintiff claimed that defendant posted a notice requiring guests to deposit all valuables in the safe of the hotel, and the plaintiff having complied with a request of defendant, the latter was responsible for its safe-keeping.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Parsons for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Allen and John McKeon for defendant.

Verdict Against a Marine Insurance Company.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Johnson and a Jury.

Amos R. Willetts et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—This case, which has been previously reported in the TIMES, was concluded yesterday, after a three days' trial. The jury rendered a verdict against the Insurance Company for the sum of $1,531 34, the full amount claimed by the plaintiffs.

The Extra Cent Car Fare Question.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—FEB. 25.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

Samuel A. Hoyt, vs. The Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company.—This was an appeal from the Eighth District Court to recover a penalty of $50, together with an excess of one cent, alleged to have been extorted from him by defendants. The defence set up that the company had a right to the excess of fare under the authority of the United States Internal Revenue Act. The Justices gave judgment for the defendant from which appeal is brought.

The Prussian Extradition Case.

Commissioner White has issued his warrant for the extradition of Ferdinand Voigtman. The prisoner is now in custody awaiting his removal to Prussia.

Evening Exchange.

$50,000	Am. Gold	199¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	96⅜
5,000	do	199⅝	100	do ...s3	96⅝
35,000	do	199¼	100	do	96⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue	110⅜	100	Canton Co	37⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R. ...s3	115⅜	200	do	37¼
50	do	115	300	Cum. Coal ...s3	70
100	Erie Railway	74	100	do ...s3	69⅞
200	do	74⅛	100	do ...s10	70
700	Hudson R. R.	115⅝	300	do	70
200	do ...b3	116	200	do	70⅛
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	68⅜	200	do ...s3	70
100	do ...s3	67½	1000	do	71
200	do ...s5	67⅜	100	do ...b3	71
200	do	67⅝	1000	Mariposa Min	15⅝
1000	Clev. & Pitts ...b5	83⅜	300	do	15⅝
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr. ...b3	64½	100	do ...s10	15⅝

Stocks firm. Gold steady on the call. At the close of the report it stood at 199⅜.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION—CONSUMPTION.—We say to persons having consumption, in whatever stage of the disease, use Dr. WISHART's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which is readily taken up by the blood and carried to lungs, and the healing principles of the tar act upon the inflamed sores of the lungs and stop their decay at once, and the patient's life is saved. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial has great power to dissolve the thick mucous that stops up the wind-passages of the lungs and expels it from the system. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial purifies the blood and cleanses it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores, internal and external. Salt rheum, blotches on the face, and all skin diseases, are especially cured by Dr. WISHART's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. Office No. 10 North Second-street, Philadelphia. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 25—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Mary Eason, Philadelphia; W. S. Bohn, England; F. Raw, Julius Flieshman, Rev. C. Bennett, British Burmah; Fanolina Montoyer, John Corduzes, W. Flinsch, New-York; J. F. McMamara, New-Providence; John Wolfe, Capt. W. B. Moore, Mrs. Thompson and child, Toronto; Samuel Warren, James J. Henery, Chicago; R. F. McDonald, Pittsburgh; P. Rouer, Paris; Thomas Hawkins, Benj. Thorpe, Philadelphia; James W. Marsden, wife and 3 children, Hamilton, and others in steerage.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—Hamilton White, wife and servant, of Syracuse; Rev. Samuel H. Hall, Christian Commission; T. S. Fowler, C. F. Livermore, Capt. R. H. Mason, Mrs. T. Ritter, Mrs. Commodore H. K. Thacher, daughter and servant, Mrs. Bonney, of Boston; Miss Avonia Jones, J. M. Arnold, B. R. White, W. H. Townsend and wife, J. F. Schroder, M. S. Barrett, J. C. Barrelli, J. A. Hudnell, Joshua G. Williams, J. Schumaker, Rev. Dr. Nickels, Wm. Sargent, of Woonsocket, R. I.; T. W. Breckinridge, Charles E. Plumb, J. W. Harper, Fletcher Harper, J. E. Penfield, Capt. J. C. Ford and wife, Mrs. Victor Mary and 2 children, Mrs. Wm. Melvine, Lieut. Haggett, A. Brown, R. Bouyrge, Capt. Ed. M. Burnham, Geo. Meyer, Philip Runkel, Edward Newcomb, A. H. Burnham, J. Moody, A. Starck, Chas. Beers, H. Srero, E. Hemstadt, A. J. Kienebach, Wm. A. Keigan, Andrew Luey and 2 children, Robert Dohn, Wm. Schrader, Daniel Holohan, A. C. Wiendahl, Samuel Broughman, Edward Berry, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, Mrs. Alfred McLane and 3 children, Henry Miller, Orlando Duncan, W. L. Peters, Thomas Alvord and servant, Robert Penfield and wife, Mrs. John Hurdis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 38 | Sun sets.... 5 48 | Moon sets.. 7 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 22 | Gov. Island. 9 11 | Hell Gate..10 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co.; Morning Star, Nelson, Havana and New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Corsica, Le Messieure, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard; Britannia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) McGuyan, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Commander, Powell, Port Royal, N. W. Bigbee; Kingfisher, Rector, Baltimore, E. Bynner; Beaufort, Steele, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, ——.

Ships Galalea, Cook, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Linsiia, Chandler, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Onenphorous, Card, Matamoras, W. P. Worwell; M. K. Lockhart, (Br.,) Lockhart, Matamoras, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Morning Light, (Br.,) Walker, Cadiz, Harbeck & Halsey.

Brigs Hermes, (Venez.,) Jackman, LaGuayra, Dallett & Bliss; Geo. Downs, (Br.,) Paine, Barbados, ——.

Schooners Broadfield, (Br.,) Crowell, Ponce, P. R., E. T. Smith; Fanny, (Br.,) Chisholm, Gonaives, Wilson & Co.; A. J. Russell, Hodges, Fortress Monroe, B. S. Rackett & Son; Josephine B. Small, (Br.,) Horton, Matamoras, Smith & Duning; Electric Flash, McDonald, Portsmouth, J. A. Stetson.

Arrived.

Gunboat D'Estaing, (Fr.,) Bonsonge, Madeira 18 ds.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, Glasgow Dec. 21, with mdse. to W. & A. Nelson. Feb. 4, while lying to in a heavy gale from N. W., under lower maintopsail and maintrysail, shipped a sea, carried away long boat, binnacle, split the maintrysail, carried away starboard bulwarks and three staunch eons, and split plank shear. Jan. 1, was in lat. 48, lon. 38; since then bad strong gales from westward.

Ship Victoria, Champion, London and Isle of Wight Jan. 19, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan & Son.

Ship Juliet Trundy, (of Rockland,) Gould, London 62 ds., with railroad iron to master. Had heavy weather; split sails.

Ship Adele, (Belg.,) Clauson, Antwerp 34 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Wm. F. Schmidt & Son.

Ship City of Montreal, Luther, Cardiff Nov. 3, via St. Thomas Feb. 1, with coal to Thos. Dunham.

Bark St. Agnes, (of Barbados,) Lawson, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee, etc., to Pendergast Bros. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails, and sprung maintopgallant-yard.

Bark Jenny Ellingwood, (of St. Andrew's,) Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. 17th inst., lat. 37, lon. 70, saw a schr. of about 180 tons, black hull, with white quarter-rail, water-logged and abandoned.

Bark Brothers, (of Harwich,) Long, Chittepec 33 ds., with mahogany and logwood to Crocker, Wood & Co. 8th inst., lat. 24 10, lon. 31 57, exchanged signals with Fr. bark Bon Pere, strg. E. Left no vessels.

Bark Herzay Paul, (Mech.,) Groth, Odessa 120 ds., with wool to order. Had heavy weather; split sail and stove bulwarks.

Bark Harry Booth, Chipman, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Andaman, (of Bath,) Otis, New-Orleans 19 ds., with cotton, etc., to master.

Bark Robert Sims, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Baker, Antwerp 34 ds., with railroad iron to Edmiston Bros. Has had heavy weather; shifted cargo, etc.

Barkantine Lamplighter, Bahrs, Port Royal 10 ds., with 30 bales cotton to F. M. Bixby & Co.

Brig Elgey, (of Pictou,) Carey, Port-au-Prince and Inagua Jan. 16, with salt and logwood to A. S. & W. S. Lewis, of Boston. Has been N. of Hatteras since Jan. 24, having had a succession of gales from W. N. W. to N. N. W., rendering it impossible to carry sail. Feb. 13, while lying to, shipped a heavy sea, in lat. 40 30, lon. 68 05, which stove in the cabin windows and boats, filling the cabin and house, washing the seamen's beds and clothing overboard; shifted cargo, and heaving the vessel on her beam ends, found her to be settling, and cut away the masts, when she righted, with lee rail under water; could not open the hatches, on account of the heavy sea; next day, got the forward hatch off, and trimmed salt all day; 15th, got up a jury-mast forward; 16th, was boarded by schr May, of Jonesport, for Rio Janeiro, in lat. 39 30, lon. 68 05, and received from her bread and water, and got up a jury-mast aft; 25th, 7:30 A. M., was taken in tow by the pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14, and towed to port. The E. is bound to Boston. Jan. 28, lat. 37 10, lon. 68 40, saw a bark showing a white flag with L. D. in it, bound to eastward. Feb. 7, lat. 36 36, lon. 64 07, saw a bark showing blue signal.

Brig Julia E. Arey, Weeks, Turks Island 21 ds., via Newport, R. I., with salt to Miller & Houghton—arr. 23d.

Brig Mercy Parker, (Br.,) Murray, Halifax via New-London 8 ds., with fish to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Torrent, Packard, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Brig Jaboatao, (of Pernambuco,) Pernambuco 37 ds., with sugar to H. W. Swift & Co.

Brig Zephyr, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McCollock, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Sampson, Delano, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to F. Berthoud. Had heavy N. W. winds; lost deck-load; vessel leaking badly.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Titcomb, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to order. Had heavy weather; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Daniel Simmons, (of Harwich,) Hall, Tobasco 21 ds., with logwood, hides, etc., to B. F. Small & Co. Had rough weather; lost mainboom and split sails. Has on board the crew of the schr. Kate Field, Allen, master, lost on that coast night of 16th ult.; also, the mate of Br. schr. Flash, Ryan, lost Dec. 22.

Schr. Janette, (of Yarmouth,) Saunders, Arroyo, P. R., 26 ds., with sugar, etc., to Boyd & Hincken. Heavy N. W. winds; lost part of deck-load.

Schr. My Rover, Hughes, Pensacola via Key West 17 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready.

Schr. Isabelita, (Mex.,) Monterola, Matamoras 38 ds., with cotton to O. R. King & Co.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

WIND—At sunset, E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, Liverpool; Liberty, Havana; Rio Grande, Havana and Matamoras; Morning Star, New-Orleans; Commander, Port Royal; Britannia and Beaufort.

Barks Adelaide, Hannibal.

Brigs South Boston, Hermes, Margaret.

Schooners Arebine, Percy, J. B. Small, Alice Bell, Caleb H. Van Name.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Fairway buoy (outer Gedney's Channel) has drifted from its position about twenty miles; it is now about fifteen miles E. S. E. from the Lightship. The black buoy of the bar has also drifted about two miles E. by N. from its proper position.

Spoken, &c.

American Congress—ship, bound S., was seen Feb. 21, off Barnegat.

Christina—bark, bound N., was seen Feb. 21, off Barnegat.

Express—schr., standing E., was seen Feb. 1, off Cape of St. Domingo.

Salacia—bark, from China for St. Thomas, 111 ds. out, Jan. 30, lat. 17 17, lon. 63 38.

Vesta—brig, bound E., was seen Feb. 24, lat. 40 30, lon. 73 15.

Valorous—schr., bound S., Feb. 12, lat. 40 23, lon. 65 56.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Feb. 14, bark Ocean Eagle, for New-York, and brig Young Republic, for Portland, soon.

At Cardenas, Feb. 17, bark Alba, for New-York next day.

At Arroyo, P. R., Jan. 31, schr. Albert Treat, wtg.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 195, Feb. 25, 1865.

32, 6, 44, 12, 43, 53, 13, 64, 42, 40, 77, 37, 11.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 196, Feb. 25, 1865.

24, 65, 71, 37, 4, 36, 52, 41, 10, 7, 69, 23, 32.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 95, Feb. 25, 1865.

22, 20, 31, 26, 43, 65, 62, 17, 64, 35, 56, 11, 28.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 96, Feb. 25, 1865.

68, 59, 38, 75, 34, 54, 22, 31, 66, 9, 39, 20, 46.

LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 567, Feb. 25, 1865.

9, 26, 57, 47, 76, 42, 78, 44, 62, 29, 5, 56, 21.

LIBRARY—CLASS No. 568, Feb 25, 1865.

39, 4, 17, 53, 12, 40, 69, 35, 64, 54, 47, 57, 29.

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